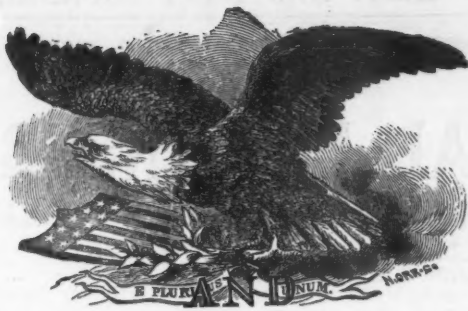


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
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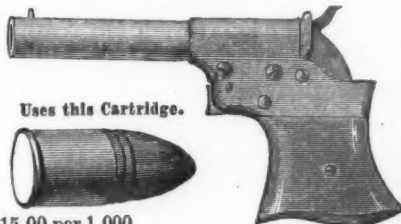
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## PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing Headstones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the Army in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
M. C. MEIGS,  
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

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"The year has closed upon a series of operations so vast in design and so interesting in detail that it may be broadly asserted that modern warfare affords none more profitable as a study when viewed with due reference to the conditions of the struggle. The main particulars already made known to the world through reports, public and private, are as vastly superior in accuracy and clearness to the wild extravagances which filled the American journals of three years since, as Wellington's despatches were to Napoleon's bulletins. The New York weekly paper named at the head of this article (the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL) has alone more honest and painstaking information as to the current campaigns than the whole press of the North and South contained in the day of Pope and McClellan."

The questions involved in the adaptation of warfare to modern conditions, those growing out of the contest between guns and armor and the introduction of torpedoes, receive full discussion in the JOURNAL, which has now in course of publication a valuable series of papers on the latter subject, by Captain Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor.

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WHOLE NUMBER 520.

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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 80, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1873.

Where any considerable saving would result, packages of official mail matter, such as returns, etc., weighty or bulky in character, may be transmitted by express, instead of through the mails as heretofore, the expressage to be paid out of the appropriations for the military service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 4, 1873.

Tuesday, July 29.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of section 17 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, First Lieutenant George J. Madden, Eighteenth Infantry, is hereby dropped from the rolls of the Army, to date March 28, 1873, as a deserter.

Private William E. Bannar, Company D, Fourth Infantry, who deserted at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, October 14, 1865, was apprehended December 13, 1872, and is now in confinement at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, awaiting trial, is hereby restored to duty without trial and transferred to the General Service U. S. Army.

Leave of absence is granted the following named officers: First Lieutenant W. W. Cook, adjutant Seventh Cavalry, for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea; First Lieutenant C. A. Earnest, Eighth Infantry, for six months, to take effect after the return of the Yellowstone expedition; First Lieutenant D. A. Irwin, Fourth Cavalry, for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared by the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon J. H. Frantz in Special Orders No. 27, May 20, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the South, is extended seventy days, from July 20, 1873, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Wednesday, July 30.

*Dishonorably Discharged.*—Private John Burton, General Service U. S. Army.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major V. C. Hanna, paymaster, will report in person to the Paymaster-General for temporary duty, on the completion of which he will rejoin his proper station.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Captain W. H. H. Benyard, Corps of Engineers, will change his station from Monroe, Louisiana, to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Thursday, July 31.

The sum of twenty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents, being an amount reimbursed to Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry, for expenses paid in transmitting and receiving certain telegraphic despatches in February and March, 1873, and suspended in the accounts of Majors J. P. Canby and G. W. Caddee, paymasters (\$19.63 in those of the former, and \$3.94 in those of the latter), will be stopped from the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel Custer, it appearing that the despatches were either on private business or on public business of a character not requiring the use of the telegraph as contemplated in General Orders No. 73, of 1861, republished in General Orders No. 75, July 15, 1873, from this office.

*Discharge Revoked.*—Special Orders No. 149, Paragraph 2, July 24, 1873, from this office, directing that Second-Class Private Henry Klein, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

Pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873 (War Department, General Orders No. 43, March 21, 1873), entitled "an act to provide for the purchase, by the Secretary of War, of lands for the United States in the State of Texas, for the sites of forts and military posts," a board to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster general; Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry; Captain W. T. Gentry, Nineteenth Infantry, will assemble at San Antonio, Texas, on the 15th of August next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The board will be governed by the requirements of the act of March 3, 1873, and such instructions as it may receive from or through the lieutenant-general commanding the Military Division of the Missouri. Particular attention will be given to the data bearing upon the title of the lands. The Quartermaster-General of the Army will forward to the commanding general of the Military Division of the Missouri all information in possession of the Quartermaster's Department that will be of service to the board. The proceedings of the board, with the approval or disapproval of the commanders of the Department of Texas and Military Division of the Missouri, will be promptly forwarded, by the latter, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the Secretary of War.

Friday, August 1.

Sergeant Charles Hawksworth, Company B, Third

Cavalry, and guard, and Privates Richard Proctor and John Duffy, Company H, Fourth Infantry, will return to their respective stations, with permission to delay five days en route.

*Discharged.*—Private Charles Beaumont, Company L, Seventh Cavalry; Chief Musician Charles F. Bierwirth, band of the Third Artillery.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General Hospital Steward R. A. Farquharson, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and will report in person to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty.

Captain G. T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry, recruiting officer, Baltimore, Maryland, is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property, clothing, camp, and garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores on hand at the rendezvous of Captain Edward Moale, Third Infantry, at Baltimore, and for which Captain Moale is responsible.

First Lieutenant P. H. Breslin, Fourth Infantry, having performed the duty required by Special Orders No. 105, July 29, 1873, from headquarters Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, and reported at this office, will rejoin his station.

The leave of absence granted Captain R. H. Montgomery, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 29, April 21, 1873, from headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended six months.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Williamson, Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 71, April 4, 1873, from this office, is further extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after the 1st of November next, is granted Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, Third Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, First Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, and will report for duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois. Lieutenant Maclay will comply with this order under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Charles E. Slade, Fifteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 31, 1873.

Saturday, August 2.

The following named enlisted men of the First Cavalry, now serving at the places set opposite their respective names, are transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign them to companies: Privates George H. Lathan, Charles T. Cobb, and Patrick Collins, Company L, First Cavalry; George Anderson, Wylie Brewer, Company M, First Cavalry, now at Camp Verde, Arizona Territory; Corporal John E. Thorne, Privates George L. Arnold and Andrew Dailey, Company M, First Cavalry, now at Camp Apache, Arizona Territory; Blacksmith Frank C. Mann, Company M, First Cavalry, now at Tucson, Arizona Territory; Private William Stratford, Company M, First Cavalry, now in confinement at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory.

*Discharged.*—Sergeant Max Marix, General Service U. S. Army.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Herbert A. Hascall, Fifth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 46, March 5, 1873, from this office, is extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

So much of Special Orders No. 157, of the 1st instant, from this office, as extends the leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Williamson, Corps of Engineers, is amended to grant said extension on surgeon's certificate of disability.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, Assistant Surgeon William D. Wolverton is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will proceed to New York city and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon General.

Monday, August 4.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 52, July 1, 1873, from headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended five months.

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 20, 1873.*

Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, Second Infantry—Dismissed July 19, 1873.

Major Llewellyn Jones, U. S. Army (retired)—Died at Paris, France, July 17, 1873.

First Lieutenant Duncan Sherman, First Cavalry—Resigned July 31, 1873.

First Lieutenant Ray T. Gordon, Eighth Cavalry—Resigned July 31, 1873.

First Lieutenant George J. Madden, Eighteenth Infantry—Dropped March 28, 1873, as a deserter.

Second Lieutenant Ulysses G. White, Fourth Cavalry—Resigned July 31, 1873.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company E, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Lowell, A. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T.

Company K, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Huachuca, A. T., to Camp Verde, A. T.

Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, from Sumter, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.

POST DISCONTINUED.—Sumter, S. C.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

S. O. No. 34, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1873.

1. Leave of absence for ninety days on surgeon's certificate of disability was granted First Lieutenant James H. Baldwin, regimental quartermaster, Eighteenth Infantry.

2. Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability was granted Major John Hamilton, First Artillery.

3. The following transfers, within the regiment, of officers of the 12th Infantry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant C. P. Egan, from Company G to Company I, and First Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, from Company I to Company G.

4. The leave of absence granted Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, for thirty days, in Special Orders No. 120, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated July 19, 1873, was extended sixty days.

The leave of absence granted Major Henry Douglas, Eleventh Infantry, for seven days by his post commander, and extended thirty days by Special Orders No. 180, from headquarters Department of Texas, dated July 10, 1873, was further extended three months. (S. O. No. 35, August 1.)

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan, in forwarding a report to General Sherman, says: "The Indians who are depredating in the Mud River Valley belong to the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes about Fort Fetterman, and who were recently represented in the peace council at Red Cloud's Agency." Lieutenant-Colonel Brackett, of the Second Cavalry, reports from Camp Stambaugh, W. T., that the Indians made an attack on the settlement of Old Camp Brown, on the 28th of July, and killed Mrs. Richards and Miss Hall. First Lieutenant Whelan, with Company B, Second Cavalry, has gone in pursuit of the murderers.

### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

*Twenty-second Infantry.*—On receipt of the new infantry equipments, the commanding officer Company G, was authorized to turn over to the Quartermaster's Department, for transportation to Fort Leavenworth Arsenal, Kas, the old equipments for which he is responsible.

*Second Cavalry.*—Telegraphic instructions from department headquarters of the 24th ult. directed Captain Edward Ball, to proceed to Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and report to the judge-advocate of the General Court-martial in session at that post, as a witness in the case of Private Charles Haskin, Company H, Second Cavalry.

*Seventeenth Infantry.*—First Lt. Horatio Potter, Jr., July 25 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial appointed by par. 2, S. O. No. 146, c. s., from department headquarters. Captain O. E. Bennett was also relieved from duty as a member of the same General Court-martial and appointed judge-advocate. Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Edward Collins, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, the leave to take effect as soon as three other commissioned officers shall be present for duty at his post.

*The Yellowstone Expedition.*—A despatch dated Yellowstone river, via Bismarck, D. T., August 6, 1873, says: Yesterday afternoon, while the expedition was en route from Camp Pearson, the base of supplies, which it left on the 27th ult., to the mouth of Powder river, there to take up the line of survey, a scout brought intelligence to General Stanley that the *Josephine* was coming up the Powder river with the mails. A detachment of cavalry, with Colonel Baker, chief quartermaster, was sent out to meet her this morning, which they succeeded in doing before noon, at this point, seven miles above Powder river, and this entire command is now within six miles of the river. The *Josephine* has thus succeeded in traversing the Yellowstone river seven miles nearer its source than did General Forsyth in the *Key West* last spring, and Colonel Ludlow, of the engineers, who is on board, gives it as his opinion that the river is navigable as far as the Big Horn, situated some two hundred miles further up stream. The road has thus far been poor, being principally bad lands, but as far as can be seen from here the valley of the Yellowstone is a fine, nearly level prairie, and the engineers will make good progress. The river is as deep and wide here as at Camp Pearson, seventy-seven miles below. All connected with the command are well.

A press despatch from the Yellowstone river, July 28, 1873, says: "The Yellowstone expedition, which arrived at this point, twelve miles southwest of Glendive's creek, on the 15th instant, completed the crossing of the command on the 24th, and after sending the *Key West* up the river to O'Fallon's creek to allow the engineers to finish the line for crossing the proposed road, is ready to move on west. General Stanley takes fifty days' supplies, and expects to return by the 15th of October. The stockade at the crossing is guarded by a squadron of the Seventh Cavalry and a company of the Seventeenth Infantry. The command starts for Pompey's Pillar and the Mussel Shell this morning at five o'clock."

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wilson, U. S. Army, who



was directed to repair to Fort Leavenworth for medical examination, July 26 was ordered to return to Macon City, Mo., his present place of residence.

Hospital Steward I. H. Wilson, U. S. Army, August 1 was ordered to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to duty.

A correspondent of the *World* writing from Omaha, July 25, says: "There are half a dozen exploring expeditions actively at work on the comparatively unknown country to the west, north, and southwest of us, not including the Stanley Northern Pacific party. A few notes as to what each of these has accomplished thus far may not be without interest, as none of the journals are represented in any of them save Stanley's. On the 12th instant Captain W. A. Jones's expeditionary party, escorted by Company I, Second U. S. Cavalry, 101 men in all, left Camp Brown, Wyoming, where they had been stopping ten days, after their march from Fort Bridger. All were well. Progress had been much delayed by freshets. Their course was to be by Big Wind river and the Muddy to the mountains. The object of the expedition is to discover if possible a practicable wagon road from Wind river and the Shoshonee reservation over the mountains to Fort Ellis, by way of Lake Yellowstone. If they are successful, the whole trade of Montana, already very considerable, will take the Wyoming route from the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Great National Park will be brought within the reach of pleasure-seekers without their being compelled to undertake the long and tedious navigation of the Missouri river, or the still more circuitous and costly route by way of Corinne and Helena. The Yale exploring party is by this time well on its way to Fort Bridger, where a month will be spent in investigating the geological formation of the Wahsatch range. The Gregg party, under the escort of Company C, Second U. S. Cavalry, left Camp Canby, on the North Loup, on the 25th of June, returning on the 14th instant. Its route was up the valley to the second North Fork, thence by the head of the Lone Pine creek to the Niobrara, at the mouth of Rapid river. On the 21 inst., near Evergreen Run, the expedition discovered a tract of land very heavily timbered with pine, a discovery whose value cannot be overestimated. On the 4th they reached the Niobrara, at the mouth of the Rapid, and found a stream 100 yards in width heavily timbered far as the eye could reach with ash, pine, and cedar. The existence of wood in that part of Nebraska had never previously been suspected, and the discovery, with the report that the land around is very rich, well-watered, and abounding with game, will stimulate settlement."

**Third Infantry.**—Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, leave of absence for thirty days, to date from the 25th of August, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, has been granted First Lieutenant J. W. Hannay.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Captain W. A. Rafferty July 26 was relieved from duty with his company, to comply with par. 4, S. O. No. 147, c. s., W. D., A. G. O., requiring him to report, in person, on the 28th of August, 1873, to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted 2d Lieutenant J. S. Payne, July 28.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

**Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:** Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch July 26 was ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks, for duty at that post. Major Thomas S. Dunn, Eighth Infantry, at the same time was assigned to duty at Fort D. A. Russell.

**Fort Petterson.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Petterson, W. T., 4th of August, 1873. First Lieutenant Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Third Cavalry, and the following officers of the Fourteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel John E. Smith; Captains J. H. Van Dersliffe, Frederick E. Trotter; First Lieutenants Thomas F. Tobey, Robert P. Warren; Second Lieutenant George T. T. Patterson. Second Lieutenant Richard T. Yeatman, judge-advocate.

**Wind River District.**—The country included between the 42d degree north latitude and the northern boundary of Wyoming Territory, and the 107th meridian of longitude and the western boundary of Wyoming Territory, has been directed to comprise a district—to be called the District of the Wind River. Lieutenant Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry, is assigned to the command. Headquarters for the present (July 18) at Camp Stambaugh, W. T.

**Green River District.**—All that part of the department lying west of the 106th meridian, except Utah Territory and the District of the Wind River, will comprise a district—to be called the District of the Green River. Colonel P. R. DeTroband, Thirteenth Infantry, July 18 was assigned to the command with headquarters at Fort Fred Steele. The 106th meridian will hereafter form the western boundary of the District of the Black Hills.

**Third Cavalry.**—Here we are, writes a correspondent, on the famous Laramie river, about twenty miles from Fort Laramie. The camp was originally intended to be composed of two companies, one of cavalry and the other of infantry. The infantry company, Captain Burke, and Lieutenants Kennington and Murphy, Fourteenth Infantry, was relieved, and took post at Fort Laramie, leaving Company D, Third Cavalry, Captain Guy V. Henry and Lieutenant E. A. Drew, with A. A. Surgeon O'Callaghan. The camp is prettily situated on a bluff of the Laramie, about two yards below the Chong Water. The tents are covered with a shade, making them very comfortable. The weather so far has been most delightful, and we have no desire to exchange places with those who frequent your watering places. Daily mounted drills, target practice, with carbine and pistol, vary the monotony, which, when the Laramie was high, was

more varied by the excitement of swimming the horses across the river—an exercise useful, exciting, and a very necessary part of cavalry drill. Nearly all horses swim well. One came near drowning, owing to his rider pulling on the bit, which should never be done. The horse got his front leg over the rein, and commenced going under; his face was one of dark despair. At this moment stable call was sounded, when the despair changed to a bright hope, the noble brute continued to struggle and finally got out. The change of expression of the beast's face from dark despair to bright hope, would have made a picture for the artist. The rider, who could not swim, was dashed into some brush and got ashore, and a horse, nick-named by the men "Pontoon bridge," from his good swimming was sent over for him. The Peace Commission have come and gone, and accomplished having their expenses paid. On dit that the primary object of their mission was not touched upon by them, in talking to the Indians. One of the members of said commission, who has lived among the Sioux for years, says he has never known them to be as impudent as they are now, and only a good whipping will make them peaceful. Let us have it now and be through with it. The settlers in these valleys are afraid to do anything, and thus civilization and its advancement, and the settling of the country is put back, and for what? Yes, we all know. Mucho dinero! Mucho dinero. No mas! No mas! The 4th of July at Fort Laramie was quite a success. The greased pole was not climbed and the greased pig not caught. It is an active lively post, in the heart of the wilderness. After the 4th we were pleasantly surprised by a visit from the commanding officer District of the Black Hills, and his party of ladies, including the chief paymaster of the District and his family. We lunched them and fired our Gatling gun at a target for their amusement and our practice. Each lady had a chance to turn the handle of the coffee mill. They left us in the P. M. to cross the Laramie river, and make an early start in the A. M. for Laramie Peak; to which they were going. With so many bright eyes and pretty faces, who could resist the opportunity of a "scout?" So the following A. M. we found them and went to Laramie Peak, where amid the pines, the sighing of the wind and the yell of the wild Sioux (in imagination), we passed a pleasant time. On our return the party was broken up. We are out every other week and our next scout was up the Sybille into Halleck Canon. This is a pass in the Rocky Mountains, and one which used to be used by our troops. One could not help wondering what had become of all those higher spirits who had passed onward. On our return we hear that Tucson, a quarter-breed who had been confined in jail at Cheyenne, and sentenced to be hung, had escaped. He rode a horse seventy miles with his legs shackled and crossed the Platte, joining his friends, the Indians. There he will stay. If we cross the treaty is violated and a war brought on. The Indians will not give him up. Shall we have a war for a quarter-breed? Yes—and settle the matter; now is the time. We admit the Fifth Cavalry rather discounted us in Arizona; circumstances were against us. They are entitled to the credit of subduing the Apaches, and making a permanent peace? We can see settlers flocking to the country, secure from Indians? All praise to the Fifth. In case of a war with the Sioux, we can emulate if one do not excel the example set us by our gallant brother officers, and till then let us exclaim "PECCAVI."

**Second Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant J. T. Peale July 31 was ordered with a detachment of 94 recruits, Second Cavalry, and Private Charles P. Mitchell, Company I, Fourth Infantry, from Omaha, Neb., to Fort Sanders, where he was directed to turn over the detachment to the commanding officer of the post. Major E. M. Baker at the same time was assigned to the command of Camp Canby.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—In compliance with the provisions of G. O. No. 4, c. s., from the headquarters of the Army, First Lieutenant Jacob A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry, aide-de-camp, July 23 was announced as A. E. O. at department headquarters.

**Fort Sill, I. T.**—On the 5th of July a scout left this post, consisting of Troops B, G, and H, Tenth Cavalry, under the command of Captain L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry, brevet-colonel U. S. Army. The expedition was sent out by General Davidson for the purpose of exploring the Peace river, sometimes known as the South Fork of Red river, in order to ascertain whether raiding parties of Indians had been using it as a place of rendezvous in their raids upon the settlers in Texas. During the scout the heat was intense, and at about forty miles from its mouth the Peace river was found to flow through a country rough and broken to such a degree as to be impossible for troops, excepting in the bed of the river. The hills were composed of indurated clay and conglomerate, with strata of gypsum occurring frequently. Vast quantities of gypsum abound in this region, in a belt of country about fifty miles wide, and the waters of all streams are thoroughly impregnated with it, and the salts of potash and magnesia, so that even horses and mules will often refuse to drink. The command suffered greatly from sickness in consequence of the water and heat, but finally returned without loss to Fort Sill on the 24th of July, having marched 340 miles. This scout has established the fact that the Indians cannot drive stolen stock through the rough country bordering on the Peace river, and has shown that a line of about eighty miles on the Red river, is the extent of their range in driving stock from the counties to the south and southwest of Fort Sill. The camp was fired into by Indians during the night of the 10th of July, but the savages failed to stampede the stock or to hurt any one. Several trains were seen during the trip; but none recent enough to follow. From the sign it was clear, however, that the Indians of the reservation had been running off horses and mules from the settlers this summer, notwithstanding that the tribes are ostensibly at peace. General Davidson, the commandant at Fort

Sill, will probably take further steps to break up the raids and show the bad faith in which the savages keep their pledges. The following officers were present with their companies: Captain P. L. Lee, Captain I. B. Van de Weile, First Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, Second Lieutenant J. Will Myers, Jones, all of the Tenth Cavalry, with Dr. Cleary, A. A. S. as medical officer.

A despatch from Washington, says: "The tour of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs among the tribes of the Northwest is likely to be extended much beyond the purpose of the commissioner when he left for Minnesota. In consequence of this prolonged trip of the commissioner, the council at Fort Sill upon the question of the release of Satanta and Big Tree, which was to have been held early this month, has been postponed until October. In the meantime, Governor Davis has consented to the transfer of the chiefs from Texas to Fort Sill, to be held at the latter place until the question of their release is disposed of in October. The Department of the Interior has asked for an escort of troops to take the chiefs to Fort Sill at once."

**San Antonio, Texas.**—A press despatch from San Antonio, Texas, via New Orleans, August 4, "reports a threatened riot growing out of a severe chastisement given to a negro soldier by Captain Tobyn, whose daughter the negro had insulted. The officers commanding the negro troops sent word to the city officials that they could not control their men, and the citizens immediately turned out in force. The military authorities then ordered the negro soldiers out of the town, and by their influence quiet was restored."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Holly Springs.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, July 28 was granted Surgeon James Simons, Medical Department, U. S. Army. During the temporary absence of Surgeon Simons, Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, Medical Department, U. S. Army, will perform the duties of medical director of this Department.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending August 5, 1873: Captain D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers; Major Henry Douglas, Eleventh Infantry; Captains C. C. Rawn, Seventh Infantry; William Dickinson, U. S. Army; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery.

**Fort Sullivan.**—Surgeon John Moore, Medical Department, Aug. 4 was ordered to Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., on business connected with the public service; on the completion of which he will return to department headquarters.

**Fort Independence.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., August 8. Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn, Medical Department: First Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, Third Artillery, and the following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major William Hays; Captain David H. Kinzie; First Lieutenants John R. Brinckle, Gulian V. Weir; Second Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler. Second Lieutenant George E. Sage, judge-advocate.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

**Brigadier-General P. S. G. Cooke:** Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth July 28 was directed to report in person to the commanding officer Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty as a member of a Garrison Court-martial; upon completion of which duty he will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Captain George S. Gallups, July 30.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant George Duff, July 31.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Fort Hall.**—A. A. Surgeon A. H. Cochran, U. S. Army, July 22 was directed to accompany the detachment of recruits under command of Lieutenant Patrick H. Hogan, First Cavalry, en route to Fort Hall, Idaho, as medical officer. On the completion of this duty, A. A. Surgeon Cochran will return to San Francisco, reporting to the medical director at department headquarters for duty.

**Fourth Artillery.**—A. A. Surgeon Milan Soule, U. S. Army, July 22 was directed to accompany the detachment of recruits under command of Lieutenant Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery, en route to Camp Independence, California, as medical officer. On the completion of this duty, A. A. Surgeon Soule will return to San Francisco, and report to the medical director at department headquarters for duty.

**Alcatraz Island.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., July 29. Major William B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry, and the following officers of the Fourth Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains C. B. Throckmorton, Joseph B. Campbell, E. A. Bancroft, Edward Field; First Lieutenants John W. Roder, R. A., Walter Howe. First Lieutenant William Everett, judge-advocate.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

In General Orders No. 14, in the field, Fort Klamath, Oregon, June 20, 1873, the department commander publishes to the troops composing the Modoc expedition, despatches from the President of the United States, Secretary of War, General of the Army, and command-



ing officer, Division of the Pacific, expressing their high appreciation of the services of Colonel Jeff C. Davis and the labors of his officers and men in the Modoc campaign. To this the department commander adds: "In addition to the above congratulations, it is with great satisfaction the general commanding the department announces to the troops the termination of the Modoc war, so far as hostility is concerned. The Modoc Indians, who have so long baffled your skill while in the strong position occupied by them in the Lava Beds, have by your courage and endurance at last been captured, and nearly every member of that once powerful and warlike band, which has for years been the terror of the people of southern Oregon, is at present a prisoner in your hands, awaiting trial by the proper tribunal for the crimes he has committed. For your service in the late campaign the department commander extends his thanks and congratulations."

Major James P. Canby, paymaster, July 17 was directed to take station at Portland from the 7th instant.

Major R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the department, under special instructions from the department commander, July 8 proceeded on public business to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and thence to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and return.

**District of Lakes.**—Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Philips, U. S. Army, July 24 was relieved from duty with the infantry command, and ordered to report to the commanding officer, District of the Lakes, until further orders. A. A. Surgeon John E. Tallon, U. S. Army, was directed to report at once to the commanding officer, infantry command, for duty.

**Camp Warner.**—Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Philips, U. S. Army, June 30 was assigned to Camp Warner, Oregon.

**Fourth Artillery.**—A. A. Surgeon F. S. Stirling, U. S. Army, June 26 was directed to report at once for duty to the commanding officer, battalion Fourth Artillery, en route to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival at that place to report to the medical director, Department of the Columbia, for further orders.

First Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., July 9 was ordered to Fort Stevens, Oregon, the station of his battery, reporting by letter to the commanding officer, Fort Cape Disappointment.

**Fort Cape Disappointment.**—Hospital Steward Cornelius Collins July 9 was ordered to Fort Cape Disappointment, W. T., for duty. Upon his arrival at Fort Cape Disappointment, he was directed to relieve Hospital Steward Lawrence Kidd, who was ordered to Camp Warner, Oregon.

**First Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant W. H. Winters June 25 was ordered with Troop G, First Cavalry, to Camp Bidwell, Cal., to assume command of that post. Upon his arrival Captain R. F. Bernard, First Cavalry, was ordered to be relieved from duty at that post, and with his troop at once to proceed via Camp Warner, Oregon, and report for duty to the commanding officer, cavalry command (en route to the Columbia river).

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Virgil S. Eggleston, paymaster, July 11 was directed to pay troops, to include the muster of June 30, at Fort Bois I. T., Camps Harney and Warner, Oregon, Camp Bidwell, Cal., and Fort Klamath, Oregon, in the order named. Major Eggleston was directed to take sufficient funds and be prepared to pay Troops L and M, First Cavalry, and the troops connected with the Modoc expedition, en route to the Columbia river, if it may hereafter be deemed expedient.

**Relieved.**—At the request of Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, the necessity for a change of climate no longer existing, he was relieved from the requirements of par. 2, S. O. No. 78, c. s., from department headquarters, July 8.

**Fort Vancouver.**—Hospital Steward Charles Anderson, temporarily on duty at Fort Vancouver, July 8 was ordered to Camp Harney, Oregon, for duty.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—In accordance with information from the A. G. O., dated June 20, 1873, the following promotion is announced: "Under the act of Congress approved February 25, 1873 (G. O. No. 41, c. s., from this office), Second Lieutenant Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, has been appointed first lieutenant, to rank from July 28, 1866, to fill the vacancy created by the death of First Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, on April 14, 1873. This appointment will place Lieutenant Jocelyn at the head of the list of first lieutenants of the Twenty-first Infantry, and will carry him from Company D, at Camp Warner, Oregon, to Company E, at Fort Colville, W. T." First Lieutenant Jocelyn July 8 was ordered to join his company at Fort Colville, W. T., as soon as an officer reports for duty with Company D, at Camp Warner, Oregon.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

G. O. No. 24, PRESCOTT, July 15, 1873.

In carrying out the provisions of G. O. No. 12, c. s., from these headquarters, which required the continuance of military operations against the straggling bands of Apaches still remaining at large, the officers engaged have fully sustained the confidence placed in them, and the following brilliant results have been recently attained:

First. Captain George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, surrounded and captured the remnant of Delchay's band with that notorious chief himself, in the Sierra Ancha Mountains, on the 23d of April.

Second. The operations of the troops under Captain Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry, in the Santa Maria Mountains, resulted in the surrender of Tomaspie's entire band of Apache-Mojaves, on the 12th ultimo.

Third. The operations of First Lieutenant J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, in Tonto Basin, and his brilliant action on the 16th ultimo, resulted in the surrender of the two bands of Tonto-Apaches under Natta-to-tel and Naqui-naquis.

Fourth. Reports have just been received of the operations of Captain James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, in Castle Dome and Santa Maria mountains, resulting in the unconditional surrender of over two hundred Apache-Mojaves, believed to be the last remnant of all the straggling renegades in Northern Arizona.

The foregoing named officers and First Sergeant Thomas Haulon and Sergeant Patrick Martin, Company G, Fifth Cavalry, are hereby thanked for their efficient services in the laborious task so thoroughly completed.

These operations have not only had the effect of bringing in upon their proper reservations all the stragglers in Northern Arizona, but have also taught those already in, that no place outside of the limits prescribed is safe, and that, while the Government lends a helping and protecting hand to all Indians who wish to remain at peace and try to help themselves in peaceful pursuits, it still remains strong to punish those who prefer war and the fruits of plunder.

By command of Brevet Major-General Crook.

A. H. NICKERSON,

Capt. 23d Infantry, A. D. C., and A. A. A. Gen.

**Camp Lowell, A. T.**—Upon arriving in this Department Assistant Surgeon Henry Lippincott will report for duty to Camp Lowell, A. T., relieving Dr. C. W. Harper, who will report for annulment of contract.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Company K was July 10 relieved from duty at Camp Hualpai, A. T., and, immediately upon an officer of the company joining it, will proceed without delay to, and take station at, Camp Verde, A. T. A non-commissioned officer and ten men of the company will be left at Camp Hualpai, reporting to the commanding officer for temporary duty, and will be sent to rejoin the company immediately upon the removal of the stores.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect from the 20th of August, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of three months, was granted Second Lieutenant W. J. Ross, A. D. C., July 10.

**Camp Apache, A. T.**—Dr. W. E. Rust, A. A. S., was July 16 relieved from duty at Camp Apache, A. T., and will report in person, without delay, at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for annulment of his contract.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Charles P. Egan was July 14 assigned to temporary duty at department headquarters.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Semi-Annual Navy Register was issued by the Navy Department last week.

GEORGE W. BROWN, assistant paymaster U. S. Navy, died at Alfred, Me., July 31, aged 29 years.

THE *Constellation* left Newport Friday, August 1. After a fifteen days' cruise she will return to Annapolis.

WHAT is the determination of the naval authorities regarding the *Kansas* at New York has not yet transpired. She will probably not go out of commission.

THE court of inquiry upon the grounding of the *Frolic* in the Potomac river has completed its duties and sent the proceedings to the Department.

A *Herald* special letter from Japan, dated at Yokohama, July 7, reports: All the United States vessels of the Asiatic station is still at Shanghai, China, and engaged on court-martial business.

SECRETARY ROBESON visited the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard August 4, with the purpose of proceeding, with Commodores Rodgers and Ammen, in the *Tallapoosa* to Wiscasset and Booth bay.

MR. HOLMES E. OFFLEY is taking his vacation during the absence of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. I. W. Hogg, disbursing clerk of the Department is filling the position of chief clerk temporarily.

THE *Shawmut* was inspected at the Washington Navy-yard on the 30th ult. by Commodore Guest and Commanders Jonett and Lewis. The boilers of this vessel are reported worn out, and her engines require general repairs.

THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered the trial by court-martial, at Annapolis, on the 18th instant, of Dr. Marius Duval, U. S. Navy, charged with having shot at two marines engaged in picking strawberries in the grounds of the naval hospital farm.

A NAVAL civil court-martial convened at Boston, August 3, for the trial of enlisted men. The following is the detail of the court: Captain S. B. Luce, Commander T. O. Selfridge, Lieutenants F. R. Smith, J. R. Bartlett, J. G. Green, Assistant-Paymaster J. Ring, judge advocate.

THE recent fire in the Navy Department has caused the officers in charge of the various buildings in the city rented and occupied by the Government to take renewed precautions to guard against fire. Additional water pipes have been introduced in some of the buildings, and the hose attached on every floor ready for immediate use.

ADMIRAL CASE was at Trieste July 17. As many of the articles sent to the Exposition have been sold or are to be disposed of, it has been determined that one vessel will be ample to bring home the articles of exhibitors. The *Guard* is therefore to remain for that purpose. The *Supply* will leave for New York some time in the latter part of July.

A NAVAL General Court-martial, of which Commander E. K. Owen is president, is now in session at Norfolk, Va. Among those to be tried is Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Bowen, U. S. N., attached to the *Worcester*.

The charge against him is "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals," and has connection with his transactions as caterer of the ward-room mess of the *Worcester*.

THE Navy Department has received a despatch from Captain Wells, commanding the *Shenandoah*, dated Cadiz, August 5, in which he says: "Cadiz is in possession of the Government forces. The insurgents surrendered without fighting, and the city is quiet." He says nothing about his conduct in that port. For this and other reasons the Department does not credit the recent telegraphic statement of the 4th inst. that he had ordered the Spanish insurgent frigate *Villa de Madrid* to abstain from hostilities, and that the vessel remained at anchor under the guns of the *Shenandoah*.

PROFESSOR Simon Newcomb, attached to the Naval Observatory, Washington, has gone to Europe on special service. There is to be a convention of astronomers at Hamburg on the 20th August, upon the subject of the transit of Venus in 1874, and as the co-operation of the various nations in measures for a complete and successful observation of the transit is highly important, Professor Newcomb will represent the United States in the convention. The professor will also visit the observatories of Bothkamp, Leipsic, and Paris, to examine the improvements in the spectroscopic, with the view of devising or determining the most suitable one for the great telescopes to be erected at the Observatory, Washington.

A MARINE General Court-martial convened at Pensacola on the 7th of August for the trial of Private Marine Stephen Steward, charged with sleeping on post. Detail of court: Major W. B. Slack, Captain H. B. Lowry, First Lieutenants D. P. Mannix and Henry H. Coston, Second Lieutenant O. H. Berryman. First Lieutenant Geo. C. Reid, judge-advocate. A similar court convened at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 4th of August for the trial of Private Marine Medford Newell, on a similar charge. Detail of court: Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones; First Lieutenants L. E. Fagan, E. R. Robinson, F. A. Mullany; Second Lieutenant Julius C. Shailer. First Lieutenant Wm. Wallace, judge-advocate.

A NEWSPAPER despatch contains the following: "The *Pensacola*, Captain Uphur, bearing the flag of Admiral Steedman, left Callao July 9 for Coquimbo, Chili, where she will remain for some weeks to await the arrival of the *Omaha*, Captain Febriger, now en route from Panama. During his short stay in port Admiral Steedman and his officers added new laurels to their popular crown. If all of our representatives, diplomatic and naval, who visit this sensitive and observant country were as courteous as the officers of the *Pensacola*, it would be better for the prestige of the Government at Washington. A growing nation is like a growing child—it must be caressed and petted when its faults tend towards the excusable side. Jealous of any supposed slight, and always ready to imagine insult, our sister Peru in the family of republics should ever receive attention at the hands of her model—the United States of America."

THE following bids have been offered at the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department for the construction, including the materials, of the hull and machinery complete for service of two iron steam sloops-of-war of about 450 tons measurement each. At the same time bids were opened for the construction of the hulls alone, the vessels to be completed in seven months from the date of the contract: William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, for vessels and machinery complete, \$325,000 each; John Roach & Sons, of New York and Chester, Pa., hulls and machinery complete, \$290,000 each; the Harlan and Hollingworth Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, hulls and machinery complete, \$350,000 each; the Atlantic Works, of Boston, one vessel complete, \$305,000, and \$287,000 for the second one; one hull alone, without machinery, \$185,000, and \$177,000 for the second.

THE court of inquiry in the case of Medical Director Marius Duval having recommended further proceedings, a Naval General Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Annapolis on the 18th of August for his trial on charges preferred. The court as ordered is composed of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, president; Commodores Wm. E. LeRoy, Thomas H. Patterson, Edward T. Nichols, Foxhall A. Parker; Captains J. W. A. Nicholson, J. B. Craigton, and Thomas C. Harris; Medical Directors William Grier, James McClelland, and Thos. M. Potter. Captain Wm. B. Remey, U. S. M., judge-advocate. The charges against Medical Director Duval are "assaulting with a deadly weapon and wounding enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps," and "scandalous conduct." The specifications are, in substance, unlawfully and maliciously and without warning pointing and discharging a double-barrelled gun, loaded with powder and shot, at certain named marines and wounding them.

ONE of our Asiatic station correspondents advises us that the *Hartford*, *Lackawanna*, *Iroquois*, *Yantic*, and *Saco*, the *Menocacy* and *Pulao*, were at Shanghai, China, June 28. The *Saco* was to have sailed the 30th of June for Tien-Tsin, to relieve the *Ashuelot*. The latter vessel was to have proceeded to Nagasaki and await arrival of flag-ship. The *Yantic* was on the eve of leaving for Yokohama, carrying the remaining pieces of the *Onida* monument. The remaining vessels would probably leave for Nagasaki shortly after the 4th of July. Several changes had been made in fleet as regards officers. Commander F. Stanton detached from the command of the *Monocacy* and ordered to command the *Yantic* (26th ult.), vice Commander Byron Wilson, ordered to the United States per steamer of the 28th of June. Lieutenant Commander J. W. Philips detached from *Hartford* and ordered to command the *Monocacy* (26th ult.). Health of fleet tolerably good. Lieutenant Commander Crowninshield had arrived per steamer *New York*, and relieved Lieutenant Commander A. G. Kellogg, as executive officer of the *Lackawanna*.

THE *Worcester*, *Canadigua*, and *Wyoming* are now the only cruising vessels ready for service in the North Atlantic squadron. The *Worcester* and *Wyoming* have



just completed slight repairs at Norfolk, and are under sailing orders. Both of them will probably leave Norfolk during the week, unless the court-martial in the case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Bowen should delay their departure. The witnesses in the case are attached to the *Worcester*, and of course their evidence must be given before the vessel sails. The *Worcester* has been caulked and so repaired as to make her in good seaworthy condition for a year at least. From Norfolk she goes to Bermuda, from which cruise she will return to Hampton Roads about the 10th to the 15th of September. The *Wyoming* will run up to Halifax and remain there during the month of August; thence she will proceed to Aspinwall and relieve the *Canandaigua*. The vessels of this fleet are each to share their term of service at the isthmus, where a vessel is to be constantly kept for the protection of American property and interest. Three months is considered long enough to keep a vessel continuously in that climate and in the disposition of the squadron that fact will be kept in view. The *Powhatan* is not regarded as attached to the North Atlantic fleet, but as on special duty. She is now coaling at Norfolk, and will, the latter part of the week, proceed to Halifax, N. S., and remain in that vicinity a few weeks and return to New York.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Washington says: "The nationality of the *Virginus* is no longer in doubt. The captain of this vessel, who last shipped her crew under a commercial agent of the United States, proposed to discharge them, under the terms of the enlistment, in two months or at the expiration of the voyage. The vessel being cleared for the United States, having completed her mission by landing arms in Cuba, the crew were informed that their services would not be needed after reaching Kingston. To this both the American and foreign members of the crew objected. They claimed that they were entitled to the three months' extra wages for discharge in a foreign port—all the wages allowed American seamen under the American flag. The question was referred to the Treasury Department, and to-day Secretary Richardson decided that that was the uniform view of the Department. The State Department therefore instructs the consul at Kingston to detain the *Virginus* by requiring the authorized payment of three months' extra wages to American seamen discharged in foreign ports, and otherwise to withhold her register.

A RECENT letter from a gentleman on board the *Junata*, at St. John's, N. F., contains this paragraph: "On the 3d instant a large iceberg became stranded at the mouth of the harbor, and the captain wishing some of the officers to go out with him and see it, I gladly accepted the invitation, and as soon as our party was made up we started out in the steam launch. As we approached the berg the air grew sensibly colder, and we found it necessary to slip on our overcoats. We ran alongside of it and measured it with our eye, which gave us 35 feet high, 180 feet broad, and 400 feet long, and as that portion below the surface bears the proportion of seven to one, we can calculate the depth of thickness of the berg to be 280 feet, equal to 11,200,000 cubic feet, or 286,225 tons. The berg was melting so rapidly that water was flowing from it in every direction, preventing us from approaching very close to it, so we decided to go to a smaller one and cut some ice for our own consumption. We were very successful, as we brought on board in the neighborhood of half a ton. About five minutes after leaving the large berg we heard an explosion, and looking around saw that one end of the berg had burst off, and filled an area of about 300 feet in length of the width of the berg; so we escaped an unpleasant dampness just in time."

It is a fact, somewhat melancholy but nevertheless true, that desertion in the Navy is on the increase. As to why it should be so, various reasons are suggested, but few remedies applied. Desertion has become so common that it is with great reluctance liberty on shore is granted to the crews of vessels when lying in our own ports, as it is almost certain that many of them will fail to return. On this account it is seldom large numbers of our tars are seen in the streets when a vessel of war happens to enter a port temporarily. They are kept on board and liberty denied until they reach some foreign port where the facilities and inducements for running away are not so numerous or enticing. The *Worcester*, for instance, has been cruising in the Gulf for months, and on her recent entry at Norfolk no liberty seems to have been granted to her men. The *Powhatan* has indulged them once or twice, but the results have been the loss of many. The *Wyoming* is in the same category as the *Worcester*, and it seems now a matter of necessity to send our vessels to a foreign shore in order to give their crews liberty. What can be done to improve this condition of things? Cannot some experienced officer suggest a remedy which will receive the approval of the Navy and the action of Congress? The head of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has for three or four years past proposed remedies which have failed to meet encouragement. One of these is the providing more thoroughly for the punishment of this crime; the other to compel the deserter when arrested to remain in the service until he has actually served out the full term for which he enlisted. As it is now he cannot be held beyond his period of enlistment, counting in it the time of his absence, long or short. These are the chief measures suggested by the Bureau. Would any others or any additional ones be more effectual?

THE Panama *Star and Herald* of July 25 contains the following abstract of the report of the commission sent by the government of Peru to unite with Captain Selfridge, U. S. Navy, in his search for the best canal route across the Isthmus, published in the *Nacional* of Lima of the 5th instant: "The Commission disembarked in Cupica bay the day after Captain Selfridge left it, and examined for themselves the nature of the ground intervening between the waters of that bay and a point on the River Napipi, which required canoes or boats for further explorations. This point, called the Port of Anstoda, is 81 metres above the Pacific, and 13,417 m. in a

straight line from Limon bay. As the rainy season was about to set in, they found with the resources at their command that a more prolonged exploration would be difficult and even dangerous. But so far they had made their own verifications, and found them to bear out all that Captain Selfridge had reported of the region examined. Taking for granted all that Captain Selfridge alleges whereon to found his belief that the route he has surveyed this year is the best one that has yet been discovered, they demur, as we were sure they would, to the conclusions Captain Selfridge has come to. Among all the routes he has tried, he decides his last to be the one to be preferred, and no need to seek a better. The question has not, however, been by any means, set at rest. The Peruvian engineers allege against the last canal project of Captain Selfridge, and the world will, we believe, generally agree with them, that it would be wholly unadapted for the increasing demands of commerce. The dimensions of the tunnel and locks would hardly allow of one of the large steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the *Aconcagua*, for example, passing through it, while the width of the canal ought to allow two vessels to pass each other without delay. It is not the cheapest route that is to be considered, but one that could always satisfy the exigencies of modern navigation. Three, or even four times the estimated cost of Captain Selfridge's route would be preferable, which would get rid of tunnels of four miles long and locks in two parallel lines. Reference is made to the surveys of Garella across the Isthmus of Panama and that of Captain Kelly in Darien, both of whom insisted on the necessity of tunnels and locks. The opinion of the Peruvian engineers is that the route by the Napipi is by no means so favorable as not to render it highly desirable; nay, absolutely necessary for the exploration of other routes. They further recommend that the route by Panama should be explored anew, notwithstanding that we have the labors of Messrs. Sabla and Morel, of Garella and de Courtines. The report says: the low summit level of that crossing of 85 metres merits that it should be restudied for a canal. The drawbacks to it—viz., the insecurity of the port of Aspinwall, and the general shallowness of that of Panama—might be remedied by what Captain Selfridge's tunnels and locks would cost. In the report attention is also called to the labors of French engineers in Darien and the Atrato—that of M. de Puydt in particular, who never loses a chance of reminding the world of his route, having a summit level of only 45 metres, and also that of M. LaCharme, of fifty-five. Both these results, the Commissioners think, require confirmation, being only simple explorations without adequate instruments. Captain Selfridge, as readers of his reports of former explorations know, makes M. de Puydt's summit level 200 metres, instead of 45 metres, and that of M. LaCharme 125 metres, instead of 55 metres."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Springfield *Republican* describing a visit to the wife of Captain Buddington, of the missing *Polaris*, says, among other things: "Mother Buddington" paid Hannah (one of the rescued Esquimaux) a visit the other day up at Wiscasset, and in a day or two of familiar conversation with her gained more thorough information about *Polaris* affairs from the Esquimaux view, at least, than a month of official investigation at Washington could have elicited. Among other things, Hannah refutes the charge of Captain Buddington's drunkenness by the conclusive argument that there had not been a drop of liquor on board the ship for over a year. The poor woman fairly broke down with tears in narrating the story of the terrible five months' voyage on the ice, after parting from the *Polaris*—of how they suffered from thirst, from cold, lack of food, and fear of being drowned by the breaking up of the ice; but, crueller than all, when the sad time came that a ship's biscuit was quartered and divided as the ration of a day, was the haunting dread of being devoured by ravenous men. This was a terror that particularly affected the Esquimaux, who were without arms of any kind, while each of their white companions had a brace of pistols in his belt. As starvation became more and more imminent the men of the party became afraid of one another, and watched each other's motions like cats, resting nights each with his pistol under his head, ready for any emergency; while the scared Esquimaux scarce dare shut their eyes for fear of being murdered and eaten by the hungry crew. All the Esquimaux save Hannah and her "Punna" have returned in the *Tigress* to search for the *Polaris*, and all but Joe, Hannah's husband, will finally be left behind in their Arctic home. Hannah and Punna remain alone in Wiscasset, where, with true Esquimaux thrift, they are determined to stay till the provisions furnished by the Government for the recently large family are devoured. To Mrs. Buddington's suggestion that she should come home with her, she replied, "What, and leave all these victuals here for other people to eat up! No; Punna and I shall stay till it is all eaten." Now, Mrs. Buddington is contentedly awaiting developments, strong in the faith a month, at least, will find her husband home again, and of his ability then to vindicate himself from all the aspersions that have been whispered against him in his responsible position as commander of the *Polaris*.

REAR-ADMIRAL Sands has transmitted the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,  
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1873.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Prof. Hall, of this observatory, last night observed the comet discovered by Borely, at Marseilles, France, July 27, and announced to us by Prof. Henry from a cable telegram received by him. The position is as follows: Washington time, July 30, 12:23; right ascension, 1h., 16m., 28s.; declination, 7 deg. 38 min. Motion small and south-east.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. F. SANDS,  
Rear-Admiral, Superintendent.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1873.

Circular.

All postage stamps required for official purposes by officers attached to the yards and stations and vessels attached to the stations will be procured hereafter, when practicable, by requisition made on the Secretary of the Navy by the commandants of stations; and for ships in commission in home ports the requisition will be made by the commander of the ship.

Purchasing paymasters, and other officers not attached to the stations, but on duty, will procure necessary stamps by requisition in like manner.

The commandants will make requisition in due season for each quarter's supply of stamps, and will have charge of their distribution to those under their command; purchasing paymasters and other officers when the stamps are required.

A report will be made at the end of each quarter of the expenditure of stamps, and of the number and denomination then on hand.

No money will be paid for postage or for stamps from any appropriation other than that for postage.

Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1873.

U. S. Navy Regulation, Circular No. 5.

I. Paragraphs 656 and 658, Regulations for the Navy, 1870, are hereby so altered and amended as to make the salutes prescribed for the officers mentioned and referred to in both said sections to be hereafter nineteen guns, instead of the number prescribed in the sections, respectively, as they now stand.

II. Governors of Territories shall be entitled, within their respective jurisdictions, to the same salute as is hereinbefore provided for Governors of States.

Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1873.

Uniform Circular.

Hereafter the full-dress coat for rear-admirals will be the same as for commodores, with the addition of one strip of half-inch gold lace above the wide lace on the cuff, the same as for the undress coat.

The full-dress sword-belt for rear-admirals will be the same as for commodores, except that the embroidery will be double the width, and the centre line continuous.

Rear-admirals having the uniform as prescribed by the regulations of July 14, 1869, will retain it.

The permission to all officers to wear on social occasions, within the United States, for evening dress, a body coat, is extended, for such occasions without the United States. It will be made as follows: Of blue cloth, after the prevailing style of a civilian's dress coat, with rolling collar, five Navy buttons on each side, two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the skirt. The lace and corps distinctions on the cuff, same as on full-dress coats. This coat may be worn with or without epaulets, but not with shoulder-straps, and will replace the coat at present in use.

The vest to be worn with this coat will be of white Marcellise, with rolling collar, cut so as to open low in front, with four small Navy buttons close together.

Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 4, 1873.

General Order No. 183.

The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Wm. REYNOLDS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 4, 1873.

The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

From the 1st day of October, 1873, the pay of master-at-

arms, also of ship yeoman in the Navy will be increased as follows:

First-rate ships to..... \$60 per month

Second-rate ships to..... 50 " "

Third-rate ships to..... 55 " "

Fourth-rate ships to..... 50 " "

In receiving ships at Brooklyn and Charlestown to \$60 per month; at Philadelphia, to \$55 per month; and in other receiving ships, to \$50 per month.

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JULY 30.—Chief Engineer Edmund S. De Luca, to the *Worcester*, and as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station.

Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, to the *Wyoming*.

JULY 31.—Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

AUGUST 2.—Assistant Surgeon Geo. P. Bradley, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 5.—Boatswain Herman Peters, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.

#### DETACHED.

JULY 30.—Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb, from the *Worcester*, and as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring, as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, Boston, and to continue on special duty.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, from the California on the 3d inst., and leave of absence granted him for three months, with permission to visit Europe.

First Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, from the California on the 3d inst., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 31.—Lieutenant C. C. Told, from special ordnance duty, and ordered to the *Worcester*.

Master Chas. A. Bradbury, from the *Worcester*, and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache.

Ensign Nathan Sargent, Jr., from the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache, and ordered to the Alaska.

Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 1.—First Shipman Downes L. Wilson, from the California on the 3d ult., and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 4.—Second Assistant Engineer Cyrus D. Fass, from the Shawmut, and resignation accepted, to take effect 1st November next.

AUGUST 5.—Lieutenant Jas. A. Chesley, from the Kansas, and granted leave for four months.

Boatswain Joseph Coghlan, from the receiving ship Vermont, and placed on waiting orders.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

JULY 31.—To First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris, for 1 months.

#### PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

AUGUST 2.—Lieutenant Thomas P. Wilson.

#### REVOKED.

AUGUST 4.—The orders of Midshipman M. A. Shufeldt, to

Alaska, and ordered to the Tuscarora, North Pacific station



## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

We publish this week an index of the volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which closes with this number, Volume X., and also an index of the previous volume, Volume IX. Those who have already bound Volume IX. can easily complete it by adding the index belonging to it to the end of the volume.

FROM MESSRS. JOHN WILEY & SON, New York, we have received "An Outline of Shipbuilding, Theoretical and Practical, in five divisions, by THEODORE D. WILSON." Regarded a text-book, it is, we are compelled to say, a poor compilation, and shows that the author has a very imperfect idea respecting the requirements of an elementary treatise on naval architecture. It has been "constructed" almost wholly by scissors and paste, with once in a while a speck of new material. The first division, occupying 127 pages, is devoted to explanations of the familiar calculations belonging to naval architecture, displacement, centres of gravity, metacentre, etc., etc. It is here that a mere constructor is pretty sure to fail in making a good text-book; and this division must be looked at simply as a text-book, as it is only useful as a means of instructing the novice in the foundation of naval architecture. Mr. WILSON has not treated this branch of his subject clearly, concisely, or consecutively; on the contrary his work is diffuse and arranged on an obscure system. For instance chapter VIII. treats of the rules for obtaining the area of plane figures bounded by curved lines; he would be a novice of more than ordinary capacity who could, from a perusal of this exposition, acquire sound knowledge respecting SIMPSON'S rules, or their practical application to the various calculations in naval architecture; neither will he be much assisted by the subsequent chapters, insufficient as they are in clear, arithmetical examples of the application of these rules. Viewing the book as a manual for an instructor, it is true, these remarks will not have so much weight; but then a competent instructor on this very practical subject should use as a text-book a mere outline. The subject of the relation between steam power and speed is treated very imperfectly. Instead of the usual rules, empirical though they are, illustrated by examples, of which there are multitudes, a chapter is devoted to RANKINE'S rule for computing the probable speed. This rule, we need scarcely say, is based on the assumption that the sum total of a vessel's resistance is caused by the friction of the water gliding against her immersed body.

This rule is illustrated by the case of the *Warrior*, where, by using the "augmented surface" (which to compute exactly Mr. WILSON says "would be a problem of impracticable labor and complexity"), and the indicated horse-power, the speed is calculated to the two-thousandth part of a knot! When we stated that it is impossible to measure the indicated horse-power say within five per cent., that on no two occasions under similar conditions would the same result be obtained, and that no uniform relation exists between the indicated power and the thrust of propellers, it must be admitted that the results of a calculation in which these elements of error exist must be viewed with distrust. The extraordinary result in the case of the *Warrior*, i. e., to the two-thousandth part of a knot, is little more than a mere coincidence produced by performing arithmetical op-

erations on certain figures. If we are not mistaken, this wonderful prediction was made after the results of the measured mile trials had been published.

We have by no means said all that there is to be said on this part of Mr. WILSON'S book, and we are glad to turn from it to those divisions which treat of the more practical operations of shipbuilding, namely, the instruction for "laying down and taking off" in the mold loft, and of ship construction generally; these are more clearly explained than the mathematical branches. Any one who will master these divisions will have a tolerable knowledge of wooden shipbuilding, at least so far as it can be learned from books.

The closing division, on masting and sparring, by Mr. DODGE, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has the advantage of having been prepared by one who has practised what he is writing about for a great many years, and we believe the sizes he gives for spars, etc., are safe dimensions to be followed.

JUDGING from statements which have recently appeared in the German papers, we shall have to revise the assertion so frequently made that the universal service in the German army of high and low, rich and poor, intelligent and ignorant, is security against the abuse of authority which is too common in other armies. In one instance, cited among others, it appears that an officer in Konigsberg, on returning to the garrison with a party of recruits, ordered two of them, whose clumsiness had naturally provoked him, to appear in his tent, where he boxed their ears—a punishment more open to the charge of illegality than of severity. In another case a non-commissioned officer singed a private's hair, for which he received a reprimand, in revenge for which he afterwards oppressed and worried the poor soldier to such an extent that he committed suicide. Another, an officer, abused a number of his soldiers while bathing in such a manner that several were drowned, while the rest were dragged from the water in a senseless condition. Brutality is the special offence of the Saxon officers, and it is asserted that suicides are frequently committed by soldiers unable to bear the barbarity of their superiors any longer. Making all allowance for newspaper exaggeration it is evident that there must be some truth in these stories, for the attention of the Landtag has been directed to the abuses.

ACROSS the Atlantic comes the very doubtful story that Captain WELLS, of the U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, has been tempted to take a hand in the Spanish imbroglio, bringing his guns to bear on the Spanish frigate *Villa de Madrid*, in the hands of the insurgents, and compelling it to abstain from hostilities. The German captain, WERNER, who inter-meddled with this family quarrel by seizing the Spanish insurgent gunboat *Vigilante*, has been removed from the command of the German squadron in the Mediterranean. We shall wait for an official confirmation of the report before we believe that Captain WELLS has followed his unwise example. Despatches received from him since the date of his alleged action contain no allusion to it.

THE Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf held its reunion at Portland on the 6th of August, electing Rear-Admiral Bailey as president of the Society. At the banquet in the evening, which followed the business meeting, the Admiral gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him, and called on Captain Henry T. Carter, of Portland, to act as toast-master. Admiral Thatcher responded to the toast of the President; General John Marshall Brown, to the State of Maine; Charles W. Goddard, the City of Portland; Colonel A. W. Bradbury, the Army; Admiral Bailey, the Navy; Colonel G. P. Hawes, the citizen soldiers; Colonel James F. Miller, the Army and Navy Union of Portland; General George F. Shepley, the New England Division of the Army and Navy of the Gulf; Dr. Seth C. Gordon, the Medical Department. Complimentary toasts were also offered to Admiral Bailey and General Francis Fessenden. A toast to the memory of Admiral Farragut was drunk standing and in silence. Letters of regret were received from President Grant, Vice-President Wilson, the Secretaries of War, Navy, and State, Generals Sherman, Hancock, McDowell, Godfrey Weitzel, J. C. Duane, Truman Seymour, W. H. Emory. The order of exercises for the 6th, which was the anniversary of the battle of Baton Rouge, was as follows: At 11 A. M. an excursion down the bay in the U. S.

revenue cutter *McCulloch*, which has been tendered by the Treasury Department. Clam-bake at one o'clock on one of the islands, and return to the city early in the afternoon. Business session at Army and Navy Hall at 4 P. M. Grand banquet at the Falmouth Hotel at 8:30 P. M. Three hundred invitations were extended.

At a meeting of soldiers at Burlington, Vt., on the 4th of July, it was decided to carry out the project of having a general encampment and reunion of all the soldiers of Vermont at Rutland, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August. The Quartermaster-General of the State, General Lynde, will furnish tents, and a camp will be prepared, and the straw and fuel furnished by the people of Rutland. A battalion commander has been appointed for each county, to raise a battalion therein, and the whole matter of the organization of each battalion is left to the judgment of its commander. They are urged, however, to appoint a recruiting officer in each town, and proceed at once with the organization of companies. The men will bring their blankets, and the companies will supply themselves with rations by bringing them from home, or by procuring them in Rutland. Arrangements will be made with the railroads for moving trains from the most distant parts of the State so as to arrive in Rutland early in the afternoon of the first day. The programme has not yet been fully prepared, but will consist mainly of the following: First afternoon—General visiting; parade at sunset; in the evening, open air concert of brass bands, probable embracing nearly all in the State. Second day—Addresses from distinguished speakers and visiting generals, with music, singing, etc. Second evening, torch-light parade. Third day—Visiting, etc., and the muster out and return. The reports made at Burlington on the Fourth indicate that the soldiers of the State are enthusiastic over this project, and a great reunion is expected. W. G. Veazey, W. W. Henry, E. A. Morse, Roswell Farnham, H. E. Taylor, are the members of the committee of arrangements.

SECRETARY ROBESON left Washington August 1 [for an absence of a few weeks, during which he will make his annual inspection of the several Navy-yards on the coast. It is expected that his next report, in December, will contain suggestions which his experience of nearly five years at the head of the Department will enable him to make, without the possibility of erring, and forcibly press upon the attention of Congress all matters appertaining to the Navy. During his absence Commodore William Reynolds, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, will be acting secretary by virtue of appointment from the President. This settles the point practically which has been at times discussed in various circles since the opinion of the Attorney-General with regard to the conferring of an appointment as Acting Secretary of War on an officer of the Army, whether it is legal to give an appointment as Acting Secretary of the Navy to an officer of the Navy. The cases are entirely different, and the law governing one case does not apply in the least to the other. For the time being the heads of bureaus in the Navy Department hold civil appointments, with special commissions independent of their commissions as officers of the Navy, and as such can be appointed to fill the place of the Secretary during his absence. There is no law, as in the Army, which provides that an officer holding a position in the Navy vacates it on accepting a civil position.

GENERAL Orders No. 82, issued from the War Department and telegraphed from Washington just as we go to press, announces that the following cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are appointed in the Army of the United States, with the rank of second lieutenant, from June 13, 1873: In the Corps of Engineers, Cadets William H. Bixby, Henry S. Taber, William T. Russell, Thomas N. Bailey; First Cavalry, Cadet George S. Hoyle; Second Cavalry, Cadet Henry C. Lapoint; Third Cavalry, Cadet Bainbridge Reynolds; Fourth Cavalry, Cadets Joseph H. Dorst and Augustus C. Tyler; Fifth Cavalry, Cadets Robert London, George O. Eaton, and Hoel S. Bishop; Ninth Cavalry, Cadets Ezra B. Fuller and Charles M. O'Connor; Tenth Cavalry, Cadet Quincy O. M. Gillmore; Second Artillery, Cadet George F. E. Harrison; Third Artillery, Cadet John E. Meyers; Fourth Artillery, Cadets John A. Lundeen, Charles A. L. Totten, Jacob A. E. Bloom, Albert S. Cummins, Joseph Gerrard, Alexander B. Dyer, Joshua L. Knapp and George Paddock; Fifth Artillery, Cadets William H. Coffin and Edward T. Brown; First Infantry, Cadet Hugh T. Reed; Eighth Infantry, Cadet William H. Carter; Twelfth Infantry, Cadets Frederick A. Smith and Edwin T. Howard; Thirteenth Infantry, Cadet Samuel Holmes; Fifteenth Infantry, Cadets George A. Cornish and Dillard H. Clark; Nineteenth Infantry, Cadet Cornelius Gardiner; Twentieth Infantry, Cadet Joseph F. Hustin; Twenty-first Infantry, Cadets Daniel Cornman and Louis P. Brant; Twenty-second Infantry, Cadet Edward W. Casey; Twenty-third Infantry, Cadet Calvin D. Cowles; Twenty-fourth Infantry, Cadet Edgar S. Beacom. The general regulations allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with these regulations, all the graduates above named will report in person at their stations on the 30th of September next.

THE *Alaska* went into commission August 6 at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is surmised she will be detained until the last of this month awaiting her complement of men.

THE Spanish frigate *Zaragoza* was successfully docked at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on August 6.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## A STRANGE AND DOUBTFUL STORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The enclosed slip I took from an Ohio paper, and as it concerns military men somewhat I send it to you. The War Department could perhaps find among its records something additional concerning the man, which if added to this would be at least interesting—or perhaps some of your readers may be able to forward some information.

H.

J. F. Clark, a correspondent of the *Piqua Democrat*, furnishes the following strange facts as developed by the hurricane which passed over that country on the 4th ult. On the well-known "old Anderson farm," whose fertile acres extend to the banks of the Miami, stands, or rather stood, a fine oak grove. A fortnight since the trees stood erect, but now two-thirds of them are lying on the ground by the fury of the last great storm. Little did the storm demon think when he set out upon his mission of destruction that he was destined to rob a tree of a secret which it had scrupulously kept for eighty-two years. I have the facts of this storm incident from the lips of Mr. Rogers, the present occupant of the farm referred to, and a man of proverbial veracity. Upon the morning subsequent to the storm Mr. Rogers, in company with a hired man, proceeded to inquire into the damage inflicted upon his premises, and the first objective point was the ruined grove. The centre tree of the plat was a noble oak, a tree that had stood the ravages of time for several centuries. This tree had been snapped and felled by the storm. Upon examining the fallen giant for the purpose of ascertaining its worth as rail timber, Mr. Rogers made a startling discovery. It was nothing less than the fact that the tree in falling had disgorged a skeleton! The bones were disconnected, yellow as gold with age, and scattered over several square feet of pasture. The skull was almost intact; all the teeth save two were in their places, and there was a scar on the left parietal bone. The humerus of the right arm was shattered, and save the three defects just mentioned the skeleton, when put together, was without blemish. The tree in falling, I should have mentioned, was rent asunder—a task not difficult of accomplishment when I refer to the fact that an examination found that at some remote date the very heart of the oak had been cleft by lightning. From a spot twenty feet from the ground upward to the first great fork, a distance of ten feet, a hollow extended, and from this cavity the skeleton had been hurled. "If we but knew who he was," thought my informant, Mr. R.; and, strange to say, a few minutes later the twain discovered that the tree had also disgorged a thrilling history. An old fashioned leather pocket or memorandum book lay in a remarkable state of preservation, which no doubt had been dropped into the rent made by the lightning, and thus been preserved while its master decayed. A few brass buttons of old and unique pattern were found near the memorandum, but it is with the latter that we have to deal. This old leather purse, entirely moneyless, contained sundry papers covered with rude pencillings, quite difficult to trace, as they were written on the backs of army passes and military consignments, which dated as far back as 1776. Mr. Rogers conveyed the bones to his house, and set about to read the memorandum of the captive of the tree. But owing to his failing eyesight he could decipher but little, and this little a conglomerate mass of disconnections. But still he read enough to learn that the eyes that once shone in the now orbless sockets often looked upon Washington in the heat of battle, and amid the snows of Valley Forge; and the skeleton arm when covered with flesh and muscle had struck many stalwart blows for our country. The man's name, as gathered from the papers, was Roger Vanderberg, a native of Lancaster, Pa., and a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was an aid to Washington during the retreat across the Jerseys, and served a time in Arnold's headquarters at West Point. In 1791 he marched with St. Clair against the northwestern Indians, and in the famous outbreak of that General of the Wabash, November 3 of the year just written, he was wounded and captured. But while being conveyed to the Indian town at Upper Piqua—a historical place well known to your readers—he effected his escape, but found himself hard pressed by his savage foes. He saw the hollow in the oak, and despite the mangled arm, and with the aid of a beech that grew beside the giant then, he gained the haven and dropped therein, then came a fearful discovery. He had miscalculated the depth of the hollow, and there was no escape. O, the story told by the diary of the oak's despairing prisoner. How rather than surrender to the torture of the stake he chose death by starvation; how he wrote his diary in the uncertain light and the snows. Here is one entry in the diary: "November 10. Five days without food! when I sleep I dream of luscious fruits and flowing streams. The stars laugh at my misery. It is snowing now. I freeze while I starve. God pity me!" Never was such a record of suffering traced by human hand before. The entries cover a period of eleven days, and in disjointed sentences is told the story of St. Clair's defeat. Mr. Rogers has written to Lancaster to ascertain if any descendants of the ill-fated captain live; if so, they shall have his bones.

THE Vermonters propose to have their usual celebration this year of the battle on the 16th of August, 1777, between the Green Mountain Boys, under General Stark, and a large force of Hessians in the British service, near the town of Bennington in the southern part of Ver-

## WAR WITH THE ASHANTEES.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

ELMINA, June 23.

As the forts of Elmina were completely surrounded by the Ashantee army, it was determined to open the road which lay between it and Cape Coast Castle. On Thursday night a detachment of marine artillery and infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R. M. A., and an advance guard of about fifty Housas, under Lieutenant Quill, of the Marines, left Cape Coast Castle. The distance between the two places is about seven miles. The road is a narrow track cut through a dense bush, except within a mile and a half of Elmina, where the country is more open. About a mile and a half from Elmina the troops had to ford the Sweet river, where they came up with the advanced guard who held the rising ground on the Elmina side. After a short rest the march was resumed, and Fort St. George was reached about half-past four A. M.

At eight o'clock on Friday morning the boats of Her Majesty's ships *Barracouta*, *Argus*, and *Druid* occupied the narrow river which divides the hostile part of the town from the garden, or friendly part; a detachment of the Second West India regiment held the bridge over the river, and Mr. Loggie, superintendent of the Sierra Leone constabulary, with 120 Housas, cut off the communication on the shore side. Colonel Festing sent for the chiefs, and ordered them to give up their arms; if they did not do so within one hour from the time a gun was fired from Fort St. George he declared that the town would be levelled. In place of complying, all the armed men fled to join the Ashantee forces who occupied the dense bush outside the town.

At half-past eleven Lieutenant Allen, R. M. Artillery, received orders from the commander of the forces, and the bombardment commenced. Simultaneously the rocket boats and launches, carrying boat-guns, were signalled by Captain Freemantle, of Her Majesty's ship *Barracouta*, to open fire. The second shell fired from the fort commenced the conflagration. Flames were soon issuing from every part of the town. Constant explosions were heard as large quantities of gunpowder were concealed in the houses. At one o'clock the troops in garrison were ordered to march out, and attack the Ashantee forces, who had opened fire on the boats and Housas lining the shore. On emerging from the town the marines and sailors from the fleet, under Captain Freemantle, occupying the right towards the river, drove back the enemy under a brisk fire; the centre and left towards the beach were occupied by the marines of the garrison, the Second West India regiment, and Housas. Lieutenant Quill, of the marines, was ordered to clear the bush running parallel to the beach, and a difficult task it was, a few narrow footpaths being the only means of advancing; and well he executed his orders, the fire from the breech-loaders soon driving the enemy from their cover. Displaying their usual tactics, a party of them made a rush for the high ground of the beach, and thus sought to get in the rear of the troops clearing the slope towards the river. Colonel Festing ordered Dr. McDermott, with some marines and Housas, to hold the beach and drive them back in that direction. Lieutenant Moore, of Her Majesty's ship *Druid*, with the blue-jackets, dislodged the hostile Elminas and Ashantees from the bank of the river. Some Ashantee prisoners were captured. One private of the Second West India regiment was killed, another wounded in the forehead, and a marine struck in the thigh. Some of the men landed from the ships received slight wounds. As the men had no rest the previous night, and had been fighting in a burning sun, the enemy being completely dislodged from the water and neighborhood, Colonel Festing drew off his men. On returning, numerous bodies of the enemy were seen lying on the approaches to the town, mostly shot in the head and chest. Among the incidents of the day was the capture of a Dutch flag which the enemy had displayed. A rush was made for it by Mr. Loggie, one of the Housas, and a marine artilleryman; Mr. Loggie was outstripped by his competitors, one of whom seized the staff, the other the bunting. As neither would part with the trophy, Mr. Loggie divided the flag between them, with which both were content.

All were anticipating a rest when at half-past five news was brought that the Ashantees were coming down in strong force to attack the forts and burn the friendly part of the town. The troops were ordered to fall in, and Fort Santiago was first occupied, and, as the enemy was seen pouring in large masses out of the forest about two miles from the town towards the salt ponds in the plain, the Housas were thrown into the redoubt Java, on a small hill at the edge of the plain. By this time the enemy's skirmishers in large numbers had occupied part of the garden side of the town, and were advancing along the plain towards Fort Santiago. The task of clearing the town was intrusted to Captain Freemantle and the marines and blue-jackets from the fleet. The enemy sheltered behind a high stone wall and among the trees and houses. The wall was quickly scaled. A marine of the *Argus* was killed, a sergeant struck by a bullet in the forehead, and a blue-jacket of the *Seagull* wounded. The dead and wounded of the enemy were lying about in large numbers.

Meantime, on the plains, the marines, Second West India regiment, and Housas drove the advanced portion of the enemy back on their main body. The Ashantees, driven back from the town and plain, with the main body and the fresh accessories from their rear, numbering about 5,000 men, kept up a brisk fire, which was vigorously replied to at about 250 yards by the men under Mr. Quill and Mr. Loggie. Mr. Loggie received a bullet wound in the left hand, the bullet lodging, and was also struck in the right knee. He was immediately attended to by Dr. McDermott. Two of the Housas were also wounded, one of the left side of the neck, the bullet emerging on the opposite side; another in the leg. The marines and blue-jackets now coming up from the right, Colonel Festing ordered the entire line to advance, and a destructive fire being poured into the large body lining

the salt ponds, they quickly withdrew into the forest and bush, when, as darkness was quickly coming on, Colonel Festing withdrew his men, while ringing cheers went up at their success. The enemy in the evening engagement lost about 330 killed and wounded. The King of the Ashantees' nephew was among the slain, and the following day they sacrificed a large number of slaves to accompany their fallen chiefs into another world.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, of the Royal Marines, after describing an engagement near Amquanda, reports as follows on an engagement which occurred near a village called Achimim: "The Ashantees were holding their ground with the main body, which was assembling *en masse* (the two steel 7-pounder guns ordered for us, but which had not arrived from England, would have now done great service). They tried with great dash to turn our right flank; but at this opportune moment Lieutenant Wells, R. N., with his small-arm men, met them at the right spot, checked them, and thwarted their intention. Those who had attempted this feat now fell back in haste. Seeing that our flank was secure, and that the enemy had staggered from the rapid fire pouring in from the Snider on all sides, I directed the advance of the whole line, which drove the enemy back with great loss. They continued their retreat in an orderly manner, keeping up a hot fire, and showed a remarkably steady front from time to time, although their ranks were being continually thinned. Our advance continued to the edge of the thick bush, at a distance of about three miles from the town. Here the Ashantees made one more stand, as a final attempt; but it was of no use—they were mown down. After a short time they gave up, and rushed away in full retreat, confusion, and precipitation, leaving about 200 dead on the field, among whom were four out of their six chiefs, the nephew of the King of Ashantee (the general in command) being one." Lieutenant-Colonel Festing adds that the forces engaged were in the first engagement 27 officers and 490 men, and in the second 15 officers and 318 men. One man was killed in the first engagement, and three wounded; in the second engagement one man was killed, and one officer and three men wounded. In the former 20 of the enemy were killed, and in the latter 200.

## CROSSING THE BIG MUDDY.

FROM a letter to the *New York Tribune* we condense the following account of an episode in the history of the Yellowstone Expedition:

General Custer, whom General Stanley had sent with the Seventh Cavalry and a few light loaded wagons to afford relief to the hail-pelted engineers, had arrived at this stream the day before. He had found the water too high to cross, and built a bridge in the afternoon, on which he had crossed his troops and wagons. Through a mistake of our guide and the wretched condition of the roads our heavy train did not arrive at this stream until the following day. Our mules were almost exhausted by their pulling. It was deemed inadvisable to attempt crossing that night. It was doubtful whether we could cross without building another bridge. The stream that night decided this question for us. The heavy rains swelled it considerably. Its level rose higher and higher. Somehow it seemed to take a fancy to General Custer's bridge. The bridge seemed to reciprocate it. There was a collusion and finally an elopement. I saw the water creep up closer and closer, and at last lift the bridge from its feet and carry it off on its bosom. We had no objection to the amours of this bridge; but it was unkind in it to desert us just as we needed it most. The stream had risen so high that it was impossible to bridge it again on account of its increased width. We had no timber long enough.

It is a fact known, I suppose, to the United States Quartermaster's Department that an army wagon laden with 5,000 pounds will not float in ten feet of water. It is unreasonable to expect six mules to swim with such a weight. It was with reference to this want of levity in loaded army wagons that pontoons were invented. But, notwithstanding this fact, the largest expedition since the war started off on a journey of several hundred miles across a new country without a single pontoon. The reason is that the country has a dry reputation. This year, however, it has belied its name. A few pontoons would have neutralized the falsehood. They were asked for, but there was a knot in the red tape somewhere, and we did not get them. With pontoons, our whole command might have crossed in three or four hours.

How should we get over the Big Muddy? It was a problem for an engineer. The problem was there, but not the engineer—I mean a member of the engineer corps. I find, however, that army officers as a general thing do not place a very high estimate on our engineer corps. "Why did not a regular army engineer accompany this expedition?" I asked of an officer. "Oh, he'd be afraid of getting sunburnt. Besides, we can get along better without them. They can't work unless they have everything just so. They are good to stay in the office and make maps, and that is about all they are good for." Be this true or not, we happily have two men with us who are better than a dozen desk engineers. I refer to General Stanley and Lieutenant Rye, of the Eighth Infantry, our chief commissary. General Stanley is a thoroughly educated officer, and has had a wide experience on the Plains. He has a natural talent for his profession, and unites excellent powers of observation with rare judgment and ability to command men. Lieutenant Rye is eminently a practical man. He has seen life on the Plains in all its aspects, and served with great credit during the war. He has passed through many trying experiences, and never but once was caught in a place that he could not get out. This happened near New York, and brought him worthily into public notice. While stationed at David's Island, he went out in a boat one stormy wintry night to rescue a party who had been caught in the ice. He reached them, but was unable to return to the fort. The floating ice carried him far out



into the Sound. It was not until the next day that they were taken off, with frost-bitten hands and feet. Colonel Baker, the quartermaster, and Lieutenant Dougherty, commanding the pioneers, make up the other members of our unorganized engineer corps. The first thing to do was to get forage and commissary stores over for Major Townsend. This difficulty in a stream twenty-five or thirty feet wide did not present the magnitude that the transit of our wagon train did. If we could get the forage on the other side, Major Townsend could send back some wagons for it.

A wagon body was dismantled. It was wrapped on its bottom and sides in a heavy "paulin" which was firmly secured by ropes. It was the work of a few minutes to make it and launch it. The heavy canvas effectually kept out water. It was safely navigated to the other side. General Stanley and Lieutenant Ray were among the first to cross the rapid stream. A number of men, stationed on each side, easily pulled the boat across, receiving no little aid from the current. On this little craft we could safely put 1,000 pounds of forage. It solved one element in the problem. In five or six hours we had ferried enough stores and forage to supply the company of cavalry and two companies of infantry that formed the surveyor's escort.

The next question was, how should we get over our heavy train and teams? The commissary, Lieutenant Ray, once more solved the problem. He offered to build a bridge and cross the command. But how could he build a bridge without timber, pontoons, or lumber? We have in this expedition over 100 water kegs. Nearly all of them are reformed whiskey kegs. When they contained whiskey the bung always leaked. They finally leaked dry and became hopelessly converted. These temperance kegs have been heretofore carried on the wagons. Lieutenant Ray now proposed to carry the wagons on the kegs.

Ninety-six empty kegs were accordingly ordered to report at the stream. Four wagon-beds were dismembered of their covers and wheels. Twenty-five or thirty men were then set to work to bung and plug the kegs. Only those thoroughly coopered were accepted; the dry and unserviceable one were rejected and their places supplied by others. Each of the wagon-beds just held twenty-four kegs placed on their ends side by side in three rows. Some timber was, meanwhile, cut into poles, and one pole placed lengthwise over each row of kegs to keep them in place. Ropes and chains were passed over the poles and completely around the wagon-beds, so that the booms and kegs were firmly secured. The wagon-bodies were then dragged down the bank and launched in the water bottom-side up—that is, with the kegs down. Each wagon bed was then floating, upside down, upheld by twenty-four air-tight kegs. These extemporized floats were then moored lengthwise in the stream. The next trouble was to lash them securely side by side. This was no easy matter; but Mr. Ray met it as he did every other difficulty in the construction with a ready brain and a ready hand. He had one man on the first float with him, and with his coat off and sleeves rolled up, lashed them together with his own hands. The shores were lined with officers and men watching the experiment. Very little confidence was expressed in the structure by the wagon-masters and teamsters.

By means of some wagon-reaches and a plenty of picket rope, the floats were finally fastened together. If we had had some plank now to place across the inverted wagon beds, one bridge would have been complete. If we had only brought one plank to each wagon in our train we should have had ten times as much as we could use. But we had not a single available plank or board. We were compelled to fall back on our extra wagon-tongues and reaches. These were placed side by side across the wagon-beds; they did not make a very even floor, but it was the best we could do. The bank had been previously cut away to form a gradual descent. It was easy to connect the float with the shore.

The bridge was done. I imagine that Lieutenant Ray watched with considerable interest the crossing of the first wagon. To secure greater safety the mules were detached and led down the bank and over the bridge. The wagon wheels were locked and the wagon gently let down to the bridge. A detail of men on the other bank then took the rope and pulled the heavy-laden vehicle across the float and up the opposite bank. Under the great weight the bridge sunk to the water's edge, but no further. The wagon crossed in safety. The success was repeated 250 times. When finally all our teams and men were safely landed on the other side without a single accident, without losing a pound of forage or a single piece of hard-tack, the bridge had published its own triumph and the doubters were silent. Such a bridge was not a new undertaking or achievement for General Stanley. In his twenty years of army life, all of which have been spent in active service, he has become familiar with every known device for managing a train. I doubt if there is an officer in the service better qualified for the difficult work of conducting a train through almost impassable places. There are few who have such resources of judgment and experience. On this trip he is fortunate in being seconded by a competent staff. The mechanical success of the work was due to the perseverance and ingenuity of his chief commissary, who constructed it mainly with his own hands. Our little bridge will never attain the fame of the Victoria; but it shows what may be accomplished by putting this and that together, brain-wise and otherwise.

#### LETTER FROM GENERAL PILLOW.

GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW has written a letter correcting some published statements concerning his surrender to the Union forces in Montgomery, Ala., in 1865, and closes it as follows:

"Though I was without money, and though my gray Confederate uniform was worn and covered with dust, and dingy from its age and the service it had seen, when I reached Montgomery, where I was thrown amid large numbers of Federal officers with brilliant uniform, yet I was uniformly and always recognized with a respect-

ful military salute by officers and privates of the Federal Army, and was pressed with offers of money and everything else I needed by the distinguished officers above named, who had served with me in the Mexican war; yet I accepted no money—not one dollar—from any of them. But it is due to them to say that I could not have been treated with greater courtesy and kindness if I had been an officer of rank in the Federal Army, than I was. As the last surviving general officer of the Regular Army who served in the Mexican war, I take pleasure in saying that the bitterness engendered by the late civil war was not sufficient to erase the respect and friendship formed by the officers who fought in that war. And that though I committed what the Federal soldiers and Northern people consider a great error and grave crime by my services in the late war, yet I have never met a Federal officer, during or since the late civil war, who has failed to treat me with courtesy and respect, and duly to appreciate my services to the Government in the Mexican war. Among these, I am happy to mention the marked respect and kindness I have received from the great soldier, the present distinguished President of the nation, since he has been in his present exalted position, for whom it was my pleasure to give my humble vote against his competitor for the position he now occupies."

A GOSSIPY *Herald* correspondent writing from Cape May under date of August 4, says: General W. T. Sherman, directly from Washington, arrived at Cape Island at half-past six o'clock Saturday night, accompanied by General Morgan T. Smith, assistant postmaster-general, and by his three daughters, Lizzie, Ella and Rachel. The greatest crowd of the season was assembled about the depot, but there was no demonstration, and the party and suite proceeded in carriages directly to the hotel, where a mighty mass of ladies filled the parlors, colonnade, balcony, and vestibule. Simon Hassler's band within played "Hail to the Chief," and when the General and party had washed up, they all marched to supper, followed by a bevy of Washingtonians. As the General emerged from supper the great Potts flag, presented to the hotel recently, was run to the top of the flagstaff and illuminated there by calcium lights, so that it seemed to float in a halo above the world and disconnected from it. The band then struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the General emerged from the tea-room, and a flight of rockets pierced the sky. The effect was too much for phlegmatic Philadelphians or conservative Baltimoreans, and loud applause and *vivas* resounded along the densely packed piazzas. General Sherman now strolled through the crowd, shaking hands freely wherever introduced, and numbers of old soldiers accosted him, saying: "General, I marched through with you to the sea. I went all the way with you, General." "Glad of it. We did it as well as we could. I wish I could march to the sea to-night and take a buff bath." This suggestion appeared to be present to the General all the evening, and it was seriously mooted to suspend the municipal ordinance prohibiting bathing *in puris naturalibus* before twelve o'clock. To the proposition for a serenade Sherman said: "I shan't object, but then they'll want a speech, and I don't feel prepared for that." A breakfast by Washingtonians is on the bills for Tuesday morning, similar to that given to General Bismarck at the same hotel. Sunday, after church hours, the hero of Atlanta and Raleigh was to be seen barefooted, like Cæsar when he bantered Cassius to swim the Tiber, talking to General Morgan Smith as he leaned against the bathhouse and raked up the sands with his big toe. Sherman wore a gray suit and a straw hat, bound, official fashion, with red tape. He was scarcely distinguishable in this dress to his body orderly. He has made a decided impression here for his republican simplicity, *bonhomie*, and short, soldierly talk with ladies. Hallet Wilbourne and his accomplished wife and daughter accompany the Sherman party.

PROF. HAYDEN, writing on the 23d ult. from the camp on the west slopes of the Rocky Mountains, reports that his expedition had attained the summit of Mount Lincoln, and ascertained its elevation to be 14,300 feet. From this point at least fifteen mountains were seen which are 14,000 feet above the sea level, and 250 having altitudes of 13,000 feet above tide-water, while on the summit of Mount Lincoln the desired peak was revealed which bears the name of "Holy Cross," and is computed to be 17,000 feet high. On its eastern face are two deep fissures, crossing each other at right angles, making a perfect cross, and which at all seasons of the year are filled with snow. This mountain is believed to be the highest in North America. The naturalists of the expedition have been very successful. They have captured large numbers of tailless rabbits, which are only found high up in the mountains, and have secured a number of specimens of ptarmigan, which only abound in regions of perpetual snow. The health of the party is excellent, and most of the members expect to return by the 1st of October.

GENERAL FITZ HUGH LEE, of Virginia, narrowly escaped death by drowning on Sunday afternoon, July 27, by the swamping of a boat. The *Alexandria Gazette* thus gives the particulars: "General Lee was being carried on board the schooner *Joe Miller* at Richmond by a colored deck hand named Luther, to come to this city, and during the storm prevailing the skiff swamped and sunk. The colored man soon drowned; but the General, though wearing heavy cavalry boots, managed to keep afloat until his cries, which, it is said, could be heard for miles, summoned some colored men to the shore, who, seeing his condition, immediately put off to his assistance in a scow, propelled by poles, and rescued him just as he was on the point of sinking. A seine was afterwards hauled for the drowned man by Messrs. Tiger and McEwen, of this city, who happened to anchor there with their boat, but owing to the excessive growth of river grass their efforts were without success. The General, though severely indisposed by the accident, and confined to his bed, was this morning reported to be improving."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Carlist forces in Spain claim to have received lately a shipment of 9,000 Allen and 5,000 Remington rifles, with 6,000,000 metallic cartridges.

THE conversion of cast-iron guns into rifled ordnance has been going on in England since 1863. The conversion into 64-pounders commenced in 1868, and the order for proceeding with the heavier 80-pounder guns was given in 1870. 1,146 guns had been converted up to the present time, and there are in round numbers between 8,000 and 9,000 cast-iron guns at home and abroad, which are available for conversion, if required. The converted guns are said to be efficient weapons.

"WE must not allow the Wimbledon meeting to pass over," says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, "without commenting upon the successful competitions by the regular army which have taken place during the current week. Indeed, we should very much like to see the establishment of an army rifle association, and cannot but think that a certain annual sum set apart to defray the expenses of such a meeting would be money well laid out."

News has been received in Copenhagen from the missing Swedish Arctic expedition, under Professor Nordenfjeld, which consisted of three vessels, the *Polhem*, the *Gladan*, and the *Onkel Adam*. It will be remembered that in the months of November and December last year news came that the members of this expedition, together with the crews of six Norwegian sealers, numbering more than 100 men, had all been caught at Spitzbergen by the ice, and were in danger of death from cold and starvation. The Copenhagen correspondent of the *London Times* now writes that the *Onkel Adam* has arrived at Tromsø, on the northern coast of Norway, and reports the two other vessels all right at Mosel bay on June 29. Only two deaths had occurred among the crews. Professor Nordenfjeld had travelled on foot, with twelve followers, in May and June, from Mosel bay round Parry and Ross Island, past the northeasternmost point of Spitzbergen, across land, and by Hanlophen Sound back. As regards the Norwegian sealers, the skipper of a Tromsø vessel has found eighteen of their number in the *Jeetjord* dead of scurvy, and it is thought that none of the rest of the unfortunate crews survive.

THE British authorities contemplate the introduction into the service of a new gun for land or harbor defence. It will probably weigh about 38 tons, and will be three feet longer than the Woolwich infant, which weighs 35 tons. Experiments will be carried on by the committee on explosives, to determine whether its bore shall be 12 or 12½ in. in diameter, and also to ascertain how much powder and how heavy a projectile it will fire. In conjunction with these experiments specially large-grained powder will be tried, manufactured for guns of the largest calibre. The penetrating power of the Woolwich infant is equal to piercing an armor-plate 14 1-3 inches in thickness at fifty yards with a powder charge of 80 lbs. or 90 lbs. Use will be made, in constructing the gun, of the new 30-ton Naamlyth steam hammer about to be erected, the largest ever made, which, with a full jet of steam, will be capable of striking a blow equal to the weight of 800 tons, will be found of great service. This hammer will be about twice as powerful as any other in the Royal Arsenal, the 12-ton hammer in the same department having a falling mass of about 15 tons. In the new building a 60-ton travelling crane is to be fixed, and furnaces are in course of construction capable of heating bars of iron over 220 feet long for coiling the heaviest and largest guns.

*Brook Arrow*, commenting on the news from Africa, says: "The destruction by fire of a commercial town of 10,000 inhabitants, by a force standing at bay under the command of British officers, may well be regarded as an unprecedented occurrence in the present age, and unless the further information which may be expected from day to day should modify very considerably the intelligence which has horrified all right-thinking persons, it is certain that all the circumstances of this event must be regarded as disgraceful to the authorities. The Ashantees are now masters of every inch of the West Coast, except the immediate neighborhood of Cape Coast Castle, where 30,000 Fantees, "driven from their homes and stripped of their 'property,' have taken refuge. The castle itself may have to stand a siege, and under the blazing sun of Africa, pestilence and famine may also do their cruel work. Such are some of the happy results of a policy which, to use a homely but expressive proverb, risks the safety of a ship to save a haporth of tar—a policy which daringly assumes that the vessel of the State is always to sail over sunny seas toward an earthly paradise, and which leaves no margin and has no forethought for unexpected emergencies." Referring to the same subject the *Naval and Military Gazette* says: The conduct of the Blue-jackets and Marines, as reported in the official despatches which we publish in another column, is worthy of all praise. Never, perhaps, has British prowess won more glorious laurels; for the Ashantees, with all their barbarism, are brave men, and have proved themselves, so far as fighting is concerned, foes worthy of our steel. Oh! for a battery of Gatlings, at that moment when the enemy, ignorant at first of the power of the deadly Snider, hesitated in their advance, turned gradually away, and finally fled in confusion before our gallant little army.

THE *San Francisco Bulletin* mentions the arrival of a special car containing greenbacks in that city on the 21st of July, and says: "The Assistant Treasurer does not deem it desirable to make known to the public the particulars concerning the movement of treasure in advance of its arrival, so he declined to state how much gold is to be sent back or when it will be shipped. It may be stated, however, that \$8,000,000 in greenbacks were received. They were in charge of Colonel Frank Jones, of the Redemption Bureau, who brought with him six treasury clerks, and a guard of ten United States soldiers, under command of Captain Devan. The greenbacks are to be used for the payment of the expenses of the War and Naval Departments principally."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this association was held on Tuesday, Colonel Wm. C. Church, president, in the chair. The business was of a general routine character. The secretary reported that invitations had been received for the members of the association to attend the match of the Quebec Rifle Association, on August 12, and the Dominion Rifle Association, on September 16; that a member of the First Lancashire Rifles, of Liverpool, England, had written for information in regard to the fall match, stating that some of the Liverpool riflemen intended coming over on account of the associations of that city with America. The range committee reported that the range was being used by a large number of members and several of the companies of city regiments; that it was proposed to alter the position of the targets, so as to permit firing at 200 and 500 yards simultaneously. At this, the first meeting since the June opening, Colonel Church presented to the board a letter received by him from Mr. W. L. Smoot, the winner of the second prize (\$25) in the "Ward" breech-loading arm competition, for accuracy and rapidity of firing. It will be remembered that a protest was entered by Mr. Carmichael objecting to the character of the cartridge-box used. Mr. Smoot in this letter therefore settles any further dispute, by directing the board to transfer the prize to the protester, Mr. W. J. Carmichael. Major Partridge having offered his resignation on account of absence from the city, Major John Powell, Jr., was elected as treasurer *pro tem*. A committee, consisting of Colonel Church, General Woodward, and Colonel Callen, was appointed to select candidates for several vacancies in the Board of Directors. A resolution was passed prohibiting the persons employed upon the range by the association from engaging in rifle practice. A vote of thanks was tendered Major Partridge for his services as treasurer, and after the transaction of considerable routine business the association adjourned to 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, when an election for directors will be held. At the next meeting a programme for the fall competition will probably be announced, also the date of the match. Meanwhile the board will make necessary preparations on the range.

**THE FIRST DIVISION COURT-MARTIAL.**—General Orders No. 8 from First division headquarters, contain the proceedings, findings, and sentences of the court-martial, convened pursuant to G. O. No. 2, c. s., "to pass upon the delinquencies of officers absent from any parade, encampment, or meeting for instruction during the year 1872," which do not in all cases meet the approval of the major-general commanding. It appears that 27 officers were excused on the ground of sickness, without the presentation of surgeon's certificates. The court, the division commander states, seems to have forgotten the rule laid down in G. O. No. 3, series of 1872, which reads: "In every case where sickness is offered as a plea for non-performance of duty, courts for trial of delinquent officers should require a surgeon's certificate." The proceedings and findings in the following-named cases, all of the class referred to, are therefore disapproved:

Brigadier-General Augustus Funk, Second brigade; Colonel John J. Shaw, Seventy-ninth Infantry; Colonel Andrew Staaf, Ninety-sixth Infantry; Colonel John H. Budke, Third Cavalry; Colonel George D. Scott, Eighth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Unbekannt, Eleventh Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hitchcock, Ninth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Schmale, Third Cavalry; Major S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Infantry; Major W. C. Dickel, Second brigade staff; Captain J. F. Leslie, Eighth Infantry; Captain Thomas Tate, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry; Captain Henry Rommel, Eleventh Infantry; Captain John W. Haaren, Third Cavalry; Captain Jacob Aberle, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Adjutant E. S. Allen, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. L. Whitelaw, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles H. Raynor, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant Claus Hoops, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant Adam Muller, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant S. Schweickendiek, Third Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon P. B. Ward, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward A. Taylor, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Beckwith, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Emile Cardozo, Seventy-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant Joseph E. Popper, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Valentine Schreiner, Fifty-fifth Infantry.

A number of officers were excused on account of leaves of absence, but the record does not show, as it should, by what authority the leaves of absence were issued, nor even that they were presented to the court. In a few cases officers were excused upon the statement that they were not delinquent. Such statements should have been sustained by proofs, and the record should show the character of the proofs. In the cases of Colonel Richard Vose, Seventy-first regiment; Colonel Emmons Clark, Seventh Infantry; Captain Maurice Schnabel, Sixth Infantry; and Quartermaster Charles Birch, Eighty-fourth Infantry, the proceedings are disapproved on the ground of insufficiency of excuse. The reviewing officer also deems that the fines imposed are greater than the interests of the service require in some cases, and they are therefore modified as follows:

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General J. Henry Liebenau, First division staff, for absence from review September 11, and meeting for instruction November 12, from \$25 to \$15; Colonel H. S. Kearney, First division staff, for absence from parade July 4 and October 10, review September 11, and meeting for instruction November 12, from \$35 to \$35; Colonel Charles McMillan, First division staff, for absence

from parade October 10, and meeting for instruction November 12, from \$25 to \$15; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wrisley, First division staff, for absence from meeting for instruction November 12, from \$10 to \$5; Lieutenant-Colonel Carl Jussen, First division staff, for absence from reviews September 11 and 25, and meeting for instruction November 12, from \$40 to \$25; Major August F. Frech, Second brigade staff, for absence from parade October 10, from \$15 to \$10; First Lieutenant J. B. Morris, commissary of subsistence Twelfth Infantry, for absence from parades July 4 and October 10, from \$30 to \$20; Colonel Josiah Porter, Twenty-second Infantry, for absence from meeting for instruction November 12, from \$10 to \$5; First Lieutenant E. A. Heath, commissary of subsistence, Twenty-second Infantry, for absence from parades July 4 and October 10, from \$30 to \$20; Captain R. K. Styles, Twenty-second Infantry, for absence from parade July 4, from \$10 to \$5; Quartermaster John Stacom, Sixty-ninth Infantry, for absence from parade July 4 and October 10, from \$30 to \$20; Captain M. Brennan, Sixty-ninth Infantry, for absence from parade July 4, from \$10 to \$5; Captain Daniel R. Leddy, Sixty-ninth Infantry, for absence from parade July 4, from \$10 to \$5; First Lieutenant Daniel Draddy, Sixty-ninth Infantry, for absence from parade July 4, from \$10 to \$5; Surgeon James Norval, Seventy-ninth Infantry, for absence from parades July 4 and October 10, from \$30 to \$20; Major George W. Sauer, Third Cavalry, for absence from meeting for instruction November 12, from \$10 to \$5; Captain John C. Offinger, Sixth Infantry, for absence from parades July 4 and October 10, from \$20 to \$10; Assistant Surgeon Clarence Satterlee, Eighty-fourth Infantry, for absence from parades July 4 and October 10, from \$30 to \$20; Second Lieutenant David H. Brownlee, Eighty-fourth Infantry, for absence from parade July 4, from \$10 to \$5; First Lieutenant Cuno Moorhoff, Eleventh Infantry, for absence from parade October 10, from \$10 to \$5; First Lieutenant Charles Kinkel, Eleventh Infantry, for absence from parade July 4, from \$10 to \$5; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Parr, Seventh Infantry, for absence from parade October 10, from \$10 to \$5; Second Lieutenant D. Ferry, Jr., Seventh Infantry, for absence from parade October 10, from \$10 to \$5; Major John F. Appleton, Eighth Infantry, for absence from meeting for instruction November 12, from \$10 to \$5; Engineer George L. Fox, Eighth Infantry, for absence from parade July 4, from \$15 to \$10; Captain Daniel D. Wylie, Washington Gray Troop, for absence from parade July 4, from \$15 to \$10.

In the case of Colonel Frank W. Sterry, Sixth Infantry, the division commander considered the record unnecessarily encumbered with his plea in bar. Colonel Sterry originally pleaded that on the face of the return it appeared "that he was absent on leave at the time charged." Pending the consideration of this plea he presented a plea in bar; after having already pleaded to the merits of the case the accused had no right to interpose a plea in bar. The court excused Colonel Sterry for reasons outside of the plea in bar, and therefore such plea was improperly made a part of the record. The proceedings and findings in all cases not hereinafter referred to and disapproved, are confirmed.

**SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**—The proceedings and findings of the court-martial instituted for the trial of five officers of this regiment for neglect of headquarters duty in failing to forward reports, etc., to headquarters First brigade, has created some little commotion in this command. First brigade General Orders state that "it appears by the testimony before the court that the manner of transacting business at the headquarters of the Sixty-ninth Infantry was at least loose and irregular, and that no proper records were kept of the time and manner of the service of orders, which facts appear to have been taken into consideration in the extreme lightness of the penalties imposed upon Captains Brennan, McDonnell, and Brown, for such gross breaches of discipline as disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. In the case of Second Lieutenant Joseph Allen, the prosecution was wholly unable to prove that he had been placed in command of his company. The first witness, Colonel Cavanaugh, testified that the captain and first lieutenant of Company G had not been relieved from duty, and that the only order given, to Lieutenant Allen to assume command was verbal, on the occasion of a battalion drill from which both the captain and first lieutenant were absent, which order, of necessity, should only be regarded as temporary. No further testimony was necessary to acquit the accused, and the prosecution should then and there have been abandoned. The proceedings, with the exception just cited, findings, and sentences of the above court are approved. Captains Brennan, McDonnell and Brown, and Second Lieutenant Allen, are relieved from arrest, and will report to the commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth Infantry for duty, and the president of the court will issue his warrant, according to law, for the collection of the fines imposed."

**RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.**—The first match for the possession of the "Turf, Field and Farm" badge took place at Creedmoor on Saturday last. This is a handsome gold badge which has been presented by the "Turf, Field and Farm" to the National Rifle Association, and represents a target surmounted by crossed rifles, and surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves. It is valued at \$100, and is to become the property of the person winning it three times, being shot for on the last Saturday of each month. The weather was favorable for good shooting, the rain having cleared off before the arrival of the train which contained most of the competitors, and the sun was not oppressive. The firing commenced promptly on time, with thirty entries, and lasted about an hour. Among those participating were General Dakin, Captains Bodine, Wingate, Harding, Burton, and a number of the best shots in the organization. As will be seen by the appended summary, the variety of rifles used was very great, including all the most popular styles and calibres. In fact, one of the most substantial benefits which is being obtained by the National Ri-

fle Association is the bringing into competition upon the practice ground of all sorts of rifles. The men who visit Creedmoor at these matches shoot to win, and they will select the rifle which they find will make the best score without a particle of prejudice. Hitherto a marksman has always sworn by the rifle he has been accustomed to use, knowing little or nothing of any other. Now, however, being compelled to witness what other guns will do, he learns to respect them. The challenge badge was won by Captain J. Bodine, of Highland, N. J.—the same gentleman who won the Amateur Club badge last month—and was presented to him by Colonel Leslie C. Bruce, on behalf of the *Turf, Field and Farm*.

The following is the summary of the score, the competition being open only to members of the National Rifle Association, with any breech-loader not over ten pounds in weight, the trigger not less than three pounds test pull; telescope sights excluded; distance 200 yards; position standing; rounds five, with the privilege of two sighting shots. Entrance fee 50 cents each competition. From the entrance fee realized, after paying markers, prizes are awarded the first, second, and third highest scores. Target used, eight-inch bull's-eye with a centre two feet square. Bull's-eye counted 4, centre 2, outer 2. Thirty entries:

| Name and rifle.  | Calibre. | Score.  | Total. |
|--|----------|---------|--------|
| Capt. J. Bodine (Remington sporting).....                    | 40       | 3 4 3 3 | 4-17   |
| W. F. Robertson (Ballard sporting).....                      | 45       | 2 3 3 4 | 4-16   |
| J. T. B. Collins (Ballard sporting).....                     | 38       | 3 3 3 2 | 4-15   |
| Henry Fulton (Maynard sporting).....                         | 45       | 2 3 3 4 | 2-15   |
| Serg't J. Eddington, 79th N. G. (Remington State model)..... | 50       | 3 4 3 2 | 3-15   |
| Gen. Thos. S. Dakin (Remington State model) 50               |          | 2 3 3 3 | 4-14   |
| Philip Klein (Remington sporting).....                       | 40       | 2 2 3 4 | 3-14   |
| Leon Backer, 2d (Remington State model) 50                   |          | 2 3 3 3 | 3-14   |
| W. G. Burton (Ward-Burton magazine carbine).....             | 45       | 3 3 3 2 | 3-14   |
| Capt. Bethel Burton (Ward-Burton magazine carbine).....      | 45       | 3 4 2 3 | 3-14   |
| J. E. McEwen (Remington sporting).....                       | 44       | 3 3 3 3 | 3-14   |
| Major Constable (Winchester).....                            | 44       | 2 3 3 2 | 3-13   |
| Alex. Pyle (Remington sporting).....                         | 41       | 3 3 3 3 | 2-13   |
| A. S. Fowle (Sharpe sporting).....                           | 44       | 3 3 3 2 | 3-13   |
| G. A. Strube, 2d (Ward-Burton, U. S.).....                   | 50       | 2 3 2 3 | 3-13   |
| A. Alford (Remington sporting).....                          | 46       | 2 3 0 4 | 3-12   |
| Capt. G. W. Wingate (Ward-Burton, U. S.).....                | 45       | 3 2 2 2 | 3-12   |
| J. L. Price, 7th (Remington State model).....                | 50       | 2 3 2 2 | 3-12   |
| S. S. Kellogg, 23d (Maynard sporting).....                   | 45       | 3 2 2 2 | 3-12   |
| Asa Farr (Ballard carbine).....                              | 44       | 2 3 2 2 | 3-12   |
| T. H. Bauehle (Remington State model).....                   | 50       | 2 3 2 3 | 2-12   |
| Capt. W. J. Harding (Rem. State model).....                  | 50       | 2 3 2 3 | 2-12   |
| L. C. Bruce (Maynard sporting).....                          | 45       | 3 3 2 2 | 3-12   |
| W. Keller (Remington State model).....                       | 50       | 2 2 2 4 | 2-12   |
| Lt. J. B. Dawson, 7th (Ballard sporting).....                | 44       | 2 2 2 2 | 3-11   |
| C. F. Robbins (Ballard sporting).....                        | 44       | 2 2 2 2 | 2-10   |
| Henry Davis (Remington State model).....                     | 50       | 0 3 2 3 | 3-10   |
| Thomas Lloyd (Ballard sporting).....                         | 44       | 2 2 0 2 | 0-0    |

It is worthy of notice how closely the military rifles with heavy trigger and open sights kept up to the fine sporting rifles with peep and globe sights and three-pound trigger. It should also be said in justice to the Ward-Burton magazine carbine, which generally shoots with great accuracy, that the only cartridges on the ground suitable to be used with it were defective, and prevented those using it from making the score they otherwise would have done. We would recommend that Mr. Bethel Burton hereafter abolish the use of defective cartridges, as their use is injurious to the reputation of the new gun, as far as its shooting qualities are concerned. After the conclusion of this match, several sweepstakes were improvised with the following result:

| Name and rifle.                             | Calibre. | Score.  | Total. |
|---|----------|---------|--------|
| G. W. Wingate (Remington sporting).....     | 40       | 3 3 4 3 | 3-16   |
| Geo. Eddington (Remington State model)..... | 50       | 3 4 3 4 | 2-16   |
| J. T. B. Collins (Ballard sporting).....    | 44       | 3 3 3 3 | 3-15   |
| A. Alford (Remington sporting).....         | 40       | 3 3 3 3 | 4-15   |
| F. Lloyd (Ballard sporting).....            | 44       | 3 3 2 4 | 3-15   |
| A. Pyle (Remington sporting).....           | 41       | 3 3 4 2 | 2-15   |
| W. F. Robertson (Ballard sporting).....     | 44       | 3 3 3 3 | 3-14   |
| W. F. Fowle (Sharpe sporting).....          | 44       | 2 2 4 3 | 3-14   |
| S. S. Kellogg (Maynard sporting).....       | 45       | 3 3 3 2 | 2-13   |
| W. Keller (Winchester sporting).....        | 44       | 4 2 3 2 | 2-13   |
| John E. McEwen (Remington sporting).....    | 44       | 2 3 2 3 | 3-12   |
| D. Cameron (Remington sporting).....        | 44       | 2 3 0 2 | 2-9    |
| L. C. Bruce (Maynard sporting).....         | 45       | 2 2 0 2 | 2-8    |
| Philip Klein (Remington State).....         | 50       | 0 0 2 3 | 2-7    |

| Name and rifle.                                | Calibre. | Score.  | Total. |
|--|----------|---------|--------|
| A. J. Roux, 22d (Remington State).....         | 3        | 3 4 3 3 | 3-16*  |
| Capt. Harding (Remington State).....           | 3        | 3 4 3 3 | 3-16*  |
| S. S. Kellogg (Maynard).....                   | 4        | 4 2 3 2 | 4-15   |
| Logan (Maynard).....                           | 2        | 4 0 4 4 | 4-14   |
| General (Remington State).....                 | 3        | 3 0 3 3 | 3-12   |
| Henry Fulton (Maynard).....                    | 3        | 3 2 2 2 | 2-12   |
| G. S. Strube, 42d (Ward-Burton).....           | 4        | 4 2 4 0 | 2-12   |
| A. S. Fowle (Sharpe).....                      | 0        | 2 2 3 4 | 4-11   |
| Backer, 22d (Remington State).....             | 3        | 0 3 3 2 | 3-11   |
| Leon Bethel Burton (Burton magazine carbine) 0 |          | 2 3 2 0 | 0-7    |

| Name and rifle.                     | Calibre. | Score.  | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| Robertson (Remington sporting)..... | 3        | 3 3 4 2 | 2-15   |
| Collins (Ballard sporting).....     | 2        | 2 4 4 3 | 3-15   |
| Eddington (Remington State).....    | 3        | 3 3 2 3 | 3-14   |
| Jameron (Remington sporting).....   | 4        | 4 2 2 2 | 2-14   |
| Constable (Ballard).....            | 2        | 3 2 2 2 | 4-13   |
| Wingate (Remington sporting).....   | 3        | 3 2 2 2 | 3-13   |
| Pyle (Remington sporting).....      | 2        | 2 3 2 2 | 3-12   |
| Klein (Remington sporting).....     | 2        | 2 3 2 2 | 2-11   |
| Alford (Remington sporting).....    | 2        | 2 3 2 2 | 2-11   |
| Keller (Remington sporting).....    | 0        | 2 2 4 2 | 2-10   |
| Lloyd (Ballard sporting).....       | 2        | 3 3 2 0 | 0-10   |
| McEwen (Remington sporting).....    | 2        | 0 2 3 2 | 2-9    |

The competition passed off in the most pleasant manner, and it is hoped will prove a happy omen of the future, and do much to stimulate rifle practice. The average firing was quite good, and shows how rapidly the Rifle Association are developing a body of expert riflemen. The second competition for the Amateur Club badge takes place at Creedmoor on this Saturday, August 9.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—The Seventh within the past few weeks has been saddened by the loss of several of its members, two of whom died suddenly. July 25 John Van Arsdale, a member of Company H, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the following circumstances, as related by an exchange: The deceased, who was an agent for a New York tobacco



house, and was apparently en route home from Chicago, upon the arrival of the Chicago Express stopped at the hotel for dinner, and was in the act of resuming his seat in the train, when he was seized with a fit and fell to the ground. He was carried into the hotel again and a physician summoned, but although every attention was paid to him, he died about 7 o'clock in the evening. The remains were forwarded to this city, and the funeral took place on Wednesday of last week, and was attended by the members of the company in citizen's dress.

On Friday, August 1, Alexander I. Hume, also a member of Company H, was drowned at Keene, Essex County, N. Y., while spending a summer vacation in the Adirondacks. The remains were interred on Wednesday last, attended by the company in citizen's dress. The loss of these two members under such sad circumstances has awakened especial sympathy throughout the regiment for the relations thus unexpectedly bereaved.

**SIXTH INFANTRY.**—Among the enterprising companies of this regiment is company H, commanded by Captain Max Zenn. Last Tuesday evening week, previous to the departure of Colonel Sterry for Europe, the company paraded, led by the regimental band, and tendered the regimental commander a serenade, turning out for the first time in the new dress coat and with white trousers, making a handsome display. Previous to the parade the company was inspected and reviewed by Colonel Sterry, the command forming two platoons of ten files. On Wednesday last the company again paraded for target practice and picnic festivities at Jones's Woods. These festive occasions of Company H are particularly celebrated, and generally call together the best portion of the regiment. This last picnic was no exception to this rule, the friends of the company participating being very large, and the whole gathering was altogether select and enjoyable. The company paraded twenty files, divided into two platoons, and the rifle practice during the forenoon was exceedingly fair, and many prizes were awarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Van Wyck, on behalf of the donors, at the conclusion of the competition—the first prize being won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Lippmann, the second by Private Bartleman, the third by Captain Max Zenn, etc. The day and evening were enjoyably spent in dancing, and Captain Max Zenn and his company dispensed hospitalities of the occasion with liberal hand.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—Company H, Captain Eugene G. Judd, parades Saturday, August 9, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks (blanket rolled thereon), haversack, and canteen, to proceed to Creedmoor, L. I., for encampment. Roll call at 7 o'clock p. m. Each member will provide himself with tin plate, cup, knife, fork, and spoon. Company H, Eleventh regiment, will also unite with the company, and during the absence the two companies will be known as Company H Encampment Battalion. The camp of the battalion will be known as Camp "Shaler," in honor of the major-general commanding First division N. G. S. N. Y., and vice-president National Rifle Association. The following appointments are made on the staff of the commandant: Adjutant, Lieutenant R. Livingston Luckey; Surgeon, Captain J. E. Tucker, M. D.; Quartermaster, Lieutenant Isaac Scott; Commissary, Lieutenant M. O'Neill; Assistant Commissary, O. H. Kraft; Sergeant-Major, First Sergeant Louis Smith; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant R. Nomatic. Company orders state that the use of intoxicating liquors will be strictly prohibited. The men, while in camp and en route are also requested to avoid using any profane or offensive language, and especially on Sunday will avoid unnecessary noise, and at all times conduct themselves so as to reflect credit on themselves and the regiment. No man will be allowed to leave camp without permission, and will immediately return on the assembly being sounded.

**THE HOLES IN UPTON'S TACTICS.**—On the subject of revising Upton's Tactics, which, as will be seen by an order which appeared last week, has already been done, a correspondent says:

In your issue of July 26, in the notice of Colonel Fairchild's work, which is intended to fill the void once so well filled by Le Gal's "School of the Guides," you take occasion to remark, in regard to Upton's Tactics, "We doubt not that long ere this the author, in the midst of hundreds of letters of corrections and advice, and thousands of questions as to interpretations, has repented in sackcloth and ashes the day he wrote his Tactics. That they have had their effect on him is evident from the determination recently announced that General Upton is to revise his Tactics, patch up the holes, and give the U. S. Army a volume on which they can rely for anything in the Infantry service." I presume the announcement is made by competent authority. Still, feeling an interest in the matter, I devote a moment of leisure to join the army of critics, and will endeavor to indicate ere I close the largest hole that, in my opinion, needs patching. What is wanted in the matter, and very much wanted, is a more thorough appreciation on the part of my fellow guardsmen of the principle upon which General Upton seems to have based his system of Tactics—a more thorough appreciation of the fact that the number of movements required to move troops from column into line, and from line into column, is not so large as was required by the system which was used during the war; that they are really so few that many of those who used the old system look for a substitute for this and for that movement which they were accustomed to use in by-gone years, and overlook the fact that no substitute for those movements is at all required; but not finding any, the matter is noted as a "hole" that needs patching. I may not have very many guardsmen to concur in this; nevertheless, I believe it to be the case. Another matter that requires a more thorough recognition is the fact—if I may so express it—that one man is as good as another, and the

same as to officers of like grade, and that the most honorable post in line is at that point where the duty is performed in the best and most honorable manner, wherever that point may be. While it is of course necessary to have some rule to govern when the troops are formed in line originally, thereafter officers and men (section of fours) are entitled to the place in line in which the exigency of the moment places them, and are entitled to no other post. It is in this particular matter that so many holes appear to those who do not fully appreciate the principle of the system of Upton's Tactics.

Let me cite a case, and one that is so often quoted, to indicate that much haste has been used in publishing the work. It is contended that no substitute is furnished for the formerly very useful movement "On the right (or left) by file into line;" that a column of "fours" arriving on the right of the line upon which it is to prolong itself (when moving by the original right flank) is not provided by the Tactics with any mode of getting into line; when in fact there is nothing required but moving the column forward until the head of it arrives at the point where the left of the line is to rest, or until the rear of the column arrives at the point where the right is to rest, then form the line by wheeling the "fours" to the right. But I am reminded by fellow critics that this inverts matters and "mixes things up." It really does not mix things up, but they point to the fact that the "four" which was originally upon the right of the company is now upon the left of it, and that the company which was upon the right of the regiment is now at the left of it with its senior captain. All very true but the mixing up, and the answer to the implied question is embodied in another question, to wit: What of it? All the fours and all the companies are in a condition to move at once and in the most direct way, in any direction required by any of the movements prescribed by the Tactics, and this is the very ultimatum desired to be attained by Tactics. Within the companies, it is true that the "giraffes" have interchanged position with the "ponies;" but as the latter prove to be as good soldiers as the former, there exists no good reason why they should not at times do so, especially when, as in the case just cited, they can be saved the necessity of moving over one-half the ground that they were obliged to march over by the old double-cross action movement before they could get into line. As to the officer who may feel his "amour propre" touched, he has only to reflect how often he has avowed "Dulce et decorum," etc., to be his motto, and then his displacement for the moment will become a matter of insignificance with him. And thus, Mr. Editor, we may go over almost the whole list of holes that are supposed to need patching. In most cases we will find that the holes are imaginary ones only, and that which is really wanted is not a set of patches from the author, but a thorough recognition on the part of our guardsmen of the matter set forth above, to wit: That it matters not as to the order in which the "fours" may find themselves when in line after any of the prescribed movements; that there is then no obstacle whatever to their moving in any desired direction; and when this is fully comprehended I will venture the assertion that the number of holes that need patching will be found to be infinitely less than at present contended for. And now, sir, to the matter that, in my opinion, needs patching (conditioned that I have interpreted correctly the spirit of Upton's Tactics). The point where he seems to have gone amiss is this: He gives not a word of "preface," not a word of "introduction," no intimation as to what the student of his book is to expect! There really seems to be room for a patch here. As a member of the book-making fraternity, he has been guilty of an act of omission, and for the violation of a time-honored custom of that fraternity he seems to be paying a well-deserved penalty. But, sir, the act of omission may be said to be a hole in his book rather than in his Tactics. F. C.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Sixth has now a good band and a good leader, Professor Bahr having assumed control.

—THE First brigade M. V. M., Brigadier-General Burdill, went into camp for five days at Framingham, near Boston, on Tuesday.

—THE Fifth will parade in white trousers August 11, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kruger, for drill on Tompkins Square at 2 p. m.

—THE Eighth Infantry, Colonel Scott, practise with the Remington, dance, and have a happy time at Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., August 12.

—THE Albany Zouave Cadets, Captain John H. Reynolds, Jr., on Thursday evening last were offered a complimentary hop at the Cooper House, Covertown, N. Y.

—FIRST Lieutenant George Conover, of the First Infantry, has been elected captain of Company D, Forty-seventh, vice Wm. H. King, promoted major of the Sixth.

—THE State Fencibles, Captain Ryan, of Philadelphia, on Saturday last proceeded to Atlantic City, where they encamped for a week. The Old Guard, composed of veteran members of the Fencibles, accompany them, headed by Colonel James Page, their old commander.

—A DETACHMENT of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, on invitation from the Philadelphia Caledonian Club, will attend the International Caledonian Games at Oakdale Park, Philadelphia, starting on Sunday evening, August 10, via Pennsylvania railroad, and returning on August 12. The band and drum corps will accompany the detachment.

—CAPTAIN and Assistant Surgeon Fuller Walker, of the Twenty-third Infantry, Brooklyn, has succeeded Mr. R. H. Stoddard as the editor of the *Aldine*. Dr. Walker, who is well and favorably known in literary circles, will now "doctor" the MS. of the handsome *Aldine*, and at the same time look after the physical condition of the Twenty-third.

—THE Fifth Maryland arrived at Baltimore, Md., August 2, from Cape May, after a ten days' encampment there, and were received at the depot and escorted to their headquarters with all the honors by the Sixth regiment National Guard. The Fifth has had a "good time," and the amount of instruction derived from this pleasant encampment cannot

be estimated. The regiment contains any number of whole-souled, merry Southern "boys," and if they can't enjoy such military frolics, we don't know who can.

—LAST winter the three widowers of the Twenty-eighth battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Obernier, Major Wills, and Lieutenant Hesse—agreed that the one who married first should uniform the others. Major Wills has "gone and did it." He married "out West" last week, and on his return the remaining members of the firm propose giving him a surprise party.

—COLONEL J. MADISON DRAKE, of the Third regiment New Jersey National Guard, after trial by court-martial, has been found guilty of disobedience of orders and acquitted of all other charges. He has been sentenced to be reprimanded by the major-general commanding the National Guard of New Jersey in orders. This affair grew out of the fact that at the celebration of the raising of a soldier's monument, in Camden, Colonel Drake marched his regiment to Philadelphia, contrary to the orders of General De Hart, who was in command on that occasion.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLDAT.—Your question is answered in the JOURNAL of January 4, under the head of Answers to Correspondents.

CAPTAIN DAVID EVANS, of the revenue marine steamer *Johnson*, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that he took charge of the schooner *Morning Star*, on Lake Michigan, on suspicion that she was engaged in smuggling, as she had no papers. There are several small schooners still running at large about the north end of Lake Michigan, the movements of which the Government is clearly scrutinizing. Proceedings will be commenced against the *Morning Star* unless a satisfactory account be given of the absence of her papers.

#### ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1873.

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#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

KEMPF—SELBY.—At Fair Oaks, San Mateo county, July 16, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, LOUIS KEMPF, U. S. N., to CORNELIA R. SELBY, daughter of Thos. H. Selby.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

WARRING.—At McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., on July 19, 1873, JANE WARRING, infant daughter of Mary E. and John K. Warring, aged four days.

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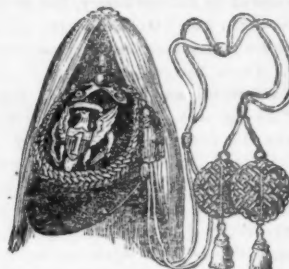
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